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### TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kowloon... | ...Dep. | 6.40 | 9.15 | 10.30 | 12.00 | 1.15 | 4.35 | 5.29 | 7.10 |
| Yaumati... | ...Dep. | 6.50 | 9.24 | 10.39 | 12.09 | 1.24 | 4.44 | 5.38 | 7.19 |
| Shatin ... | ...Dep. | 7.02 | 9.36 | 10.51 | 12.21 | 1.36 | 4.56 | 5.51 | 7.31 |
| Taipo ... | ...Dep. | 7.16 | 9.49 | 11.04 | 12.34 | 1.49 | 5.09 | 6.04 | 7.44 |
| Taipo Market | ...Dep. | 7.21 | 9.53 | 11.08 | 12.38 | 1.53 | 5.13 | 6.08 | 7.48 |
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 7.32 | 10.03 | 11.18 | 12.48 | 2.03 | 5.24 | 6.19 | 7.58 |
| Sheungshui | ...Dep. | 7.36 | 10.07 | 11.22 | 12.52 | 2.07 | 5.28 | 6.23 | 8.02 |
| Shumchun | ...Arr. | 7.42 | 10.13 | 11.28 | 12.58 | 2.13 | 5.34 | 6.29 | 8.08 |

| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shumchun | ...Dep. | 7.21 | 8.05 | 10.38 | 11.40 | 3.00 | 4.17 | 5.13 | 6.08 |
| Sheungshui | ...Dep. | 7.28 | 8.12 | 10.45 | 11.47 | 3.07 | 4.24 | 5.20 | 6.15 |
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 7.32 | 8.16 | 10.49 | 11.51 | 3.11 | 4.28 | 5.24 | 6.19 |
| Taipo Market | ...Dep. | 7.42 | 8.26 | 10.59 | 12.02 | 3.21 | 4.38 | 5.34 | 6.29 |
| Taipo ... | ...Dep. | 7.46 | 8.30 | 11.04 | 12.07 | 3.25 | 4.42 | 5.38 | 6.33 |
| Shatin ... | ...Dep. | 7.59 | 8.43 | 11.17 | 12.21 | 3.38 | 4.56 | 5.51 | 6.46 |
| Yaumati... | ...Dep. | 8.12 | 8.55 | 11.29 | 12.33 | 3.50 | 5.08 | 6.03 | 6.58 |
| Kowloon... | ...Arr. | 8.20 | 9.03 | 11.37 | 12.41 | 3.58 | 5.16 | 6.11 | 7.06 |

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kowloon... | ...Dep. | 6.40 | 8.35 | 9.15 | 10.30 | 12.00 | 2.22 | 5.29 | 7.10 |
| Yaumati... | ...Dep. | 6.50 | — | 9.24 | 10.39 | 12.09 | 2.31 | 5.38 | 7.19 |
| Shatin ... | ...Dep. | 7.02 | — | 9.36 | 10.51 | 12.21 | 2.43 | 5.51 | 7.31 |
| Taipo ... | ...Dep. | 7.16 | — | 9.49 | 11.04 | 12.34 | 2.58 | 6.05 | 7.44 |
| Taipo Market | ...Dep. | 7.21 | — | 9.53 | 11.08 | 12.38 | 3.00 | 6.09 | 7.48 |
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 7.32 | — | 10.03 | 11.18 | 12.48 | 3.11 | 6.20 | 7.58 |
| Sheungshui | ...Dep. | 7.36 | 9.12 | 10.07 | 11.22 | 12.52 | 3.15 | 6.24 | 8.02 |
| Shumchun | ...Arr. | 7.42 | 9.18 | 10.13 | 11.28 | 12.58 | 3.21 | 6.30 | 8.08 |

| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shumchun | ...Dep. | 8.12 | 10.38 | 11.40 | 3.00 | 4.17 | 5.20 | 5.40 | 6.09 |
| Sheungshui | ...Dep. | 8.19 | 10.45 | 11.47 | 3.07 | 4.24 | 5.27 | 5.47 | 6.16 |
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 8.23 | 10.49 | 11.51 | 3.11 | 4.28 | — | 5.51 | 6.20 |
| Taipo Market | ...Dep. | 8.33 | 10.59 | 12.02 | 3.21 | 4.38 | — | 6.01 | 6.30 |
| Taipo ... | ...Dep. | 8.37 | 11.04 | 12.07 | 3.25 | 4.42 | — | 6.05 | 6.34 |
| Shatin ... | ...Dep. | 8.51 | 11.17 | 12.21 | 3.38 | 4.55 | — | 6.18 | 6.47 |
| Yaumati... | ...Dep. | 9.03 | 11.29 | 12.33 | 3.50 | 5.07 | — | 6.30 | 6.59 |
| Kowloon... | ...Arr. | 9.11 | 11.37 | 12.41 | 3.58 | 5.15 | 6.04 | 6.38 | 7.07 |

### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

WEEK DAYS.

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 7.45 | 11.30 | 2.20 |
| Sha Tau Kok | ...Arr. | 8.40 | 12.25 | 3.15 |

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling ... | ...Dep. | 7.45 | 11.30 | 3.20 |
| Sha Tau Kok | ...Arr. | 8.40 | 12.25 | 4.15 |

WEEK DAYS.

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sha Tau Kok | ...Dep. | 10.15 | 1.05 | 5.00 |
| Fanling ... | ...Arr. | 11.10 | 2.00 | 5.55 |

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

| STATIONS. | | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sha Tau Kok | ...Dep. | 10.15 | 2.05 | 5.15 |
| Fanling ... | ...Arr. | 11.10 | 3.00 | 6.10 |

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2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.
2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin.
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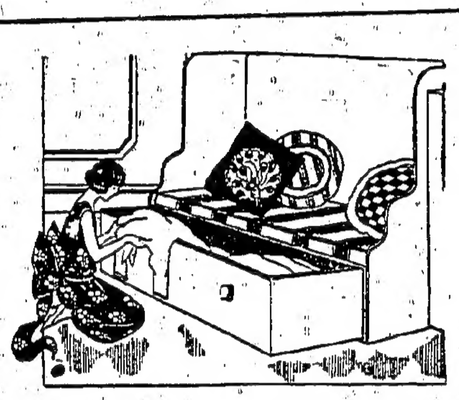

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### WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

One of the gravest problems that has ever confronted the Asiatic communities of Singapore, particularly the Chinese, says the *Singapore Free Press*, is the scandal of the Chap Jee Kee lottery which is being illicitly run in every nook and corner of Singapore. And incidentally it is one of the most serious problems yet to be tackled by the Police authorities, for on the successful breaking of the Chap Jee Kee "rings" depends the happiness and well-being of a large part of our population.

Ever since the suppression of the Johore Gambling Farm through the pressure of the authorities here, the evil has been more or less intermittent; but the extensive scale on which the "game" is being carried on is a development of quite recent date, and has no parallel in the history of the Colony.

It is an evil that is corrupting the roots of family life, and is breaking up many a happy home; it is causing extreme poverty, discontent and grave hardship. If facts are brought to light, it may be proved to have been a potent factor in increasing crime; but we need not go to that extent for the number of cases of suicide, not to mention other less tragedies, in the old days of the Johore Gambling Farm are living history. Strange, then, that so many could view it prosaically!

Lured by the idea of a big winning on relatively small outlays, no doubt the majority of victims are ignorant womenfolk. Alluring as the game is, it takes but a short time to catch the craze, and once in its grip it does not require much knowledge of human nature to move, as it were, in the same orbit as the gamblers; and subsequently to understand how difficult it is to get rid of the mania. Add to this the fact that the losings for the most part come out of the household expenses granted these women by their wage-earning husbands, and the abominable nature of the evil is at once apparent. Small wonder, then, that the press is often appealed to by the public to help eradicate the scourge in their midst. It is a common occurrence to be greeted in this way: "Cannot your paper do something to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted directly or indirectly by the scourge? I mean—cannot you unfold the truth to the public so that these people may be retrieved from the ungovernable passion into which they have plunged themselves when they took to this form of gaming? You will be doing a whole world of good, to the poor especially."

"On occasions a family may have to go without food," lamented our apparently afflicted questioner, "simply because money has been squandered on Chap Jee Kee. And the husbands, who have to work in the office, are often none the wiser until too late in the day."

### HOW THE EVIL BLOSSOMS.

The closing down of the Johore Gambling Farm left many in Singapore without a means of satisfying their craving. A far-sighted "gentleman"—oddly enough not a Chinese—saw that the establishment of the game here would be in pursuance of the inclinations of the public, and seizing the bull by the horns he immediately set up "business" in Serangoon Road. Introducing it in a place where only a small proportion of the people eschew gambling, and where the mania for the "game" contracted from Johore has not quite abated, a game that holds out hope of the prospect of making ten to twenty times as much as the amount staked, the venture received warm support. This was inevitable in the circumstances. Meanwhile others, seeing that there was easy money in pick, got busy, until eventually the "bankers" and their "confederates" were literally all over the ground, their activities embracing the whole town, not sparing the suburbs even. As the business became lucrative, the bankers were able to employ runners who made a house-to-house canvass, and allowed them a commission on the total amount of stakes brought in; in addition to this, they received "buckshee" from the few lucky ones who won some money.

Operated on double-crossings, the business paying so well, it is not surprising that so many were tempted to take up the line. And to-day a great many according to their financial standing have taken up the one line or the other which best suits them, the scourge evidently threatening to sweep all over the country. "And there is no knowing what will happen, unless some drastic and stringent measures are introduced to cope with this growing evil.

A recent development is even more attractive: as an added inducement, canvassers are authorised by their Principals to allow their clients a reduction of as much as fifteen cents on every dollar staked. This latter concession, plus the other commission paid to runners, and other incidentals, on the face of it, would have a very small margin of profit, if any, to the Principals. But surface appearances, however, are deceptive, and those who are in the know have a totally different tale to tell.

### GIGANTIC SWINDLING.

The bases of operation are situated in China Town, near Kreta Ayer Station, Serangoon Road, Katong, Geylang, Kampong-rottan, and other places. The greatest privacy is being observed, the runners transacting their business far from prying eyes, and the names of their respective bankers are jealously and closely guarded.

After collecting the daily stakes, the runners meet at a pre-arranged place and at a given time, when the "Bank" commences proceedings somewhat in this wise. The canvassers would betray the confidence of their clients by revealing wholesale the secrets with which they were entrusted. Circumstanced in the most favourable position, having full knowledge of the collective stakes against each particular "figure," the banker would naturally be in a position to turn everything to his own entire advantage. And turn it he does daily. This is, needless to say, done by declaring "open" for that day the "figure" against which the total stakes are lowest.

An advertising campaign, as another side of their business proposition, is not overlooked; the runners, in the intervals of their daily routine work, make wild reports of fabulous sums of money that have been paid to those who won on the day's business.

This simple manipulation explains the generous terms accorded by the bankers, and the whole thing is a gigantic swindle on the crazy public, who pays for everything—commission, and all the rest of it.

If it is possible to keep alive this system—a system that temporarily benefits a few lucky people to the suffering and ruin of whole communities—for an indefinite length of time, there would not be a soul in the long run to reap anything, as the money thus circulated must perforce go into the hands of these cunning hoaxers.

Astounding as all this may seem, the marvel is that there are people who would seem to enjoy being thus duped, for it must be assumed that the fraudulent conditions under which the game is run are fairly well-known in the gambling circles, if not to the public.

### DEFYING THE POLICE.

The modus operandi of the gang is so exceedingly artful that the possibility of their being caught "red-handed" by the Police is very remote. They have travelled a great distance since the days of incriminating cards, documents, and other paraphernalia, in the place of which they have devised a method, simple and far from cumbersome, which at the same time eliminates the maximum risks of interference by the law. Here are a few of their tactics which need no explanations to prove this point. The meeting-place is always uncertain, this being necessary to evade the Police; it may be in a coffee shop, or stall; it may be in an eating place, or any odd corner, or far remote from the busy town.

One banker is known to have used the face of the clock to indicate the particular "figure" for the day; for instance, three o'clock meaning number three. Another one would walk into a shop and purchase an article or two, the prices of which would represent the day's figure—ten cents to signify number ten, as a matter, of course. Still yet another will conduct the show by a secret code of signs; in effect the multiciplicity of ways and means at their disposal is inexhaustible and does not admit of tabulating.

### PUBLIC SPIRIT NECESSARY.

The stamping out of thia evil is a very urgent necessity and calls for the most vigorous action on the part of the Police, but realising the diabolically subtle tactics employed by the "ring," we are inclined to sympathise with the authorities in their difficulty, rather than agree with certain suggestions thrown out that there has been diffidence and perhaps corruption on their part. Possessed of the information that we have been able to bring to light, these suggestions can be dismissed without hesitation, though no doubt the pernicious effects of this scourge, which is inter-communal in character, often force one to the conclusion that there has been negligence, or some such thing on the part of those responsible.

Perhaps a little, in the meantime, could be done by the public themselves to ameliorate the situation by bringing all their influence and energy to bear upon those who are infected with the craze, and make them understand that they are merely filling the coffers of a gang of unscrupulous rogues.

If the craze can be curbed successfully even to a small extent, there is some slight hope of gaining further ground, the resultant re-action on the law of supply and demand would in the course of time aid in the eradication of this virulent cancer. Better still if the surgeon's knife could be applied to prevent the poison from the cancerous growth which is bringing ruin to a large bulk of the communities.


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## TAXES ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

### AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF PEKING'S ATTITUDE.

### NEW TAXES IF LIKIN IS ABOLISHED.

PEKING, December 10th.

The following is the gist of the Chinese Government's announcement concerning the imposition of taxes on foreigners living in China, introduced at to-day's meeting of the Committee 2 of the Tariff Conference by Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese delegate:—

In the treaties of commerce concluded between China and the Powers concerned there is no clause inserted therein that accords foreigners residing in foreign settlements or elsewhere in China the right of immunity from taxation. Nevertheless, when the Chinese Government some time ago tried to enforce their law of taxation, foreigners refused to fulfil their obligation of paying taxes to the Chinese Government on the ground either that they resided in settlements or that they had received no instructions from their respective Home Governments. Foreigners, residing in the zones of foreign railways in this country, also adopted a similar attitude.

Unfortunately, the examples set by these foreigners have given Chinese citizens residing in both foreign settlements and foreign railway zones an excuse to refrain from paying taxes to the Chinese Government.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

This abnormal state of affairs affects not only the administrative authority of the Chinese Government but the trade between China and the Powers as well, and from the viewpoint of the international law and the spirit of the Washington Conference, this can never be tolerated. Regarding foreign settlements in China from their historical point of view, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on April 8th, 1863, addressed a message to the British Minister to Peking, Sir Frederick Bruce, stating that the land situated within the British concessions in China without doubt being Chinese territory, the Chinese living therein could not be exempted from their natural obligations merely on the plea of their residence in these concessions. In the same year, a conference of the Powers' diplomatic envoys was held in Peking, when, with reference to the reconstruction of the Shanghai settlement, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The territorial sovereignty of the Settlement shall be entrusted to the Powers through their Ministers in Peking by the Chinese Government.

(2) The said territorial sovereignty shall not be applied beyond such administrative affairs as the police authority and taxation available for the Municipal Council of the Settlement.

Taking the foregoing resolutions into consideration, the foreign Settlement of Shanghai is vested with the authority concerning only its administrative affairs and taxation for municipal administration, and it is natural that residents in the Settlement, both foreign and Chinese, should without exception pay the national tax to the Chinese Government.

FOREIGNERS REFUSE TO PAY.

Moreover, the fact that foreigners living in China are paying taxes imposed on the land in their possession clearly proves that foreigners residing in the Settlement should fulfil their obligations as regards the Chinese national tax the same as the Chinese citizens do. As for such new taxes as stamp-tax income-tax, wine and tobacco tax, foreigners residing within and without the Settlement are refusing to pay their taxes on the ground that they have not received instructions from their Home Governments, with the consequence that Chinese citizens living in the Settlements, too, take a similar attitude, insisting that tax-paying should be uniformly enforced upon the natives and foreigners alike. The financial difficulties of the Chinese Government arise from insufficient revenue required for their new organizations, and, therefore, the Chinese Government find it necessary to impose new reasonable taxes in case *likin* is abolished. So long as the Chinese Government are bound by restrictions in various forms as they are to-day, it is impossible to settle the question of taxation. It is for these reasons that the Chinese Government declares that foreigners residing within or without foreign settlements or in the zones of foreign railways in Chinese territory should fulfil their tax obligations the same as Chinese, and hopes that all the delegates of the Powers present at his meeting will consider this announcement fair and reasonable.—*Eastern News Agency.*

FURTHER DETAILS.

PEKING, December 11th.

Important proposals considerably extending the scope of the Tariff Conference discussions were placed before Committee II. this morning by the Chinese delegates.

In presenting the Chinese proposals concerning revision of customs schedule duties on imports Admiral Tsai Ting Kan suggested that inasmuch as the Conference had unanimously recognised China's right to tariff autonomy and had provided that it should be enforced from January 1st, 1929, it went without saying that from that date the valuation of commodities

(*Continued on next column.*)

should be done according to laws promulgated by the Chinese Government, instead of as a result of international agreement as heretofore. The Chinese Government, however, will for the purpose of the interim period and in harmony with the spirit of the Washington Conference lay before the present conference draft regulations relating to tariff revision with the request that the representatives of the Powers interested should give them careful consideration.

The Conference, after discussion, decided to postpone consideration to a later meeting in order to examine the proposal.

Dr. C. T. Wang then read two further declarations the first of which concerned the levying of duties and taxes on foreigners residing in China.

The first declaration refers to the difficulties experienced by the Chinese Government in collecting national taxes from foreigners, also from Chinese residing in settlements and railway zones. It mentions that as soon as *likin* is abolished the Government will be compelled to devise new and reasonable taxes in substitution for the old.

TO ABOLISH COAST TRADE DUTY.

The declaration concludes: "Consequently the Chinese Government declares that foreigners in China, whether residing within or outside settlements or within railway zones as well as other localities, shall discharge, equally with the Chinese, their fiscal obligations according to the laws promulgated by China. It is hoped that the plenipotentiary delegates of the Powers will appreciate the reasonableness of this declaration."

The second declaration, which was received with general satisfaction by the foreign delegates as constituting the first step towards the abolition of *likin*, stated that the Chinese Government was prepared in three months after the close of the conference, to relinquish the right to levy the existing export duty on native goods not destined for exportation abroad and the coast trade duty, and that hereafter export duty will not be levied on native goods shipped from one Chinese port to another. In order, however, to prevent such goods from being fraudulently shipped to a foreign port the exporter will be required to pay the regular export duty at the first port and secure a drawback certificate on the production of which the amount paid will be refunded upon the re-importation of the goods into the second port, it being understood that this arrangement does not apply to native goods exempt from export duty.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

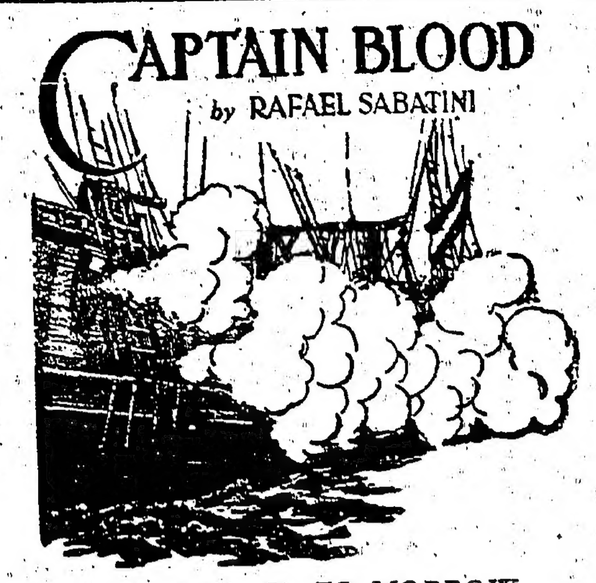
## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 17TH, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | $1,075 sel. |
| Do., London | £125 nom. |
| Chartered Bank | £21 nom. |
| Mercantile Bank, A. & B. | £29½ nom. |
| Do, C. | £19½ nom. |
| P. & O. Bank | 29½ nom. |
| East Asia Bank | $85 nom. |
| Canton Insurance | $600 nom |
| China Underwriters | $3½ buy. |
| North China Insurance | Tls. 140 nom. |
| Union Insurance | $352 buy. |
| Yangtsze Insurance | $38 buy. |
| China Fire Insurance | $130 nom |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance | $600 no.. |
| Douglases | $35 sel. |
| H.K., C. & M. Steamboats | $20 nom. |
| Hongkong Tugs | $44 sel. |
| Indo-Chinas (Pref.) | $38 nom. |
| Do. (Def.), London | $65 sel. |
| Do. " Hongkong | $65 sel. |
| Shell Transports | 97/6 buy. |
| Star Ferries | $61 nom. |
| Waterboats | $16 buy. |
| Oriental Navigations | $250 nom. |
| China Sugars | $31 nom. |
| Malabon Sugars | $48 nom. |
| Benguets | $3 nom. |
| Kailan Mining Ad. | 45/- nom. |
| Langkats (combined) | Tls. 34½ sel. |
| Do. (single) | Tls. 20 buy. |
| Shanghai Explorations | Tls. 5.45 nom. |
| Shanghai Loans | Tls. 8 nom. |
| Raubs | $5.80 nom. |
| Tronoh Mines | 58/- nom. |
| Ural Caspians | 8/- nom. |
| H.K. & K. Wharfs | $130 nom. |
| H.K. & W. Docks | $55 buy. |
| Hongkews | Tls. 167½ buy. |
| New Engineerings | Tls. 7 buy. |
| Shanghai Docks | Tls. 114 buy. |
| H.K. & S. Hotels (old) | $9 buy. |
| Hongkong Lands | $68¾ nom. |
| Hongkong Realtys (c.p.) | $5 buy., 5½ sel. |
| H.K. Territorials (f.p.) | $5.60 buy. |
| Humphreys Estates | $14 buy. |
| Prince's Buildings | $150 nom. |
| Rural Lands | $7 sel. |
| Ewo Cottons | Tls. 10½ sel. |
| Orientals | Tls. 3½ nom. |
| Shanghai Cottons (old) | Tls. 62 sel. |
| Do. (new) | Tls. 31 sel. |
| Amusements | $10½ buy. |
| Canton Ices | $7½ nom. |
| Cements (combined) | $15½ buy. |
| Do. (old) | $12½ nom. |
| Do. (new) | $3 nom. |
| China Buses | Tls. 10½ buy. |
| China Lights (combined) | $20 sel. |
| Do. (old) | $15½ nom. |
| Do. (new) | $10½ nom. |
| China Providents (comb.) | $32½ nom. |
| Do. (old) | $33¼ sel. |
| Do. (new) | $33¼ sel. |
| Constructions | $1.90 buy. |
| Dairy Farms | $18½ nom. |
| Der A. Wing (f.p.) | $10 nom. |
| Hongkong Electrics | $53½ buy. |
| Macao Electrics | $40 nom. |
| H.K. Developments | 30 cts. buy. |
| H.K. Ropes (combined) | $40 sel. |
| Do. (old) | $13½ nom. |
| Do. (new) | $33½ nom. |
| Hongkong Tramways | $24½ nom. |
| Lane Crawfords | $12½ buy. |
| Mackintoshs | $21½ nom. |
| Peak Trams (old) | $15½ buy. |
| Do. (new) (c.p.) | $8 nom. |
| Sinicares | $11 sel. |
| Taxis | $5 sel. |
| United Asbestos | $20 nom. |
| Watsons (old) | $15 sel. |
| Do. (new) | $14 sel. |
| Wm. Powells | $13 sel. |

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

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| 2 | Hk. Banks | 50 | Wharves | 400/500 | L. Crawfords | 200/450 | Pajams |
| 50/100 | Hotels | 500 | Ewos | 100 | Steamboats | 15 | Punggors |
| 100/200 | Sugars | 100/500 | Orientals | 100/500 | Peak Trams | 100 | Moutries |
| 50 | Amusements | 100/500 | Un'writers. | 100/200 | Dairy Farms | 100/130 | Lands |
| 1 | Canton Ins. | 5/10 | Unions | 200 | Amusements | 100 | Hong. Trams |

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## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. C. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 204.

RIFLES AND BAYONETS.

All rifles and bayonets must be returned to Volunteer Headquarters before the Christmas Holidays.

MINIATURE RANGE.

Range has been allotted as under:—

Monday, 21st December, at 5.30 p.m., Armoured Car Co.

Tuesday, 22nd December, at 5.30 p.m., Reserve Co.

PROMOTION.

No. 779 Sergt. J. E. Hancock, Armoured Car Co., to be Company-Sergeant-Major, as from 10th December, 1925.

REVERSIONS.

No. 511 C.S.M. O. Eager, Armoured Car Co., No. 641 L/Bdr. T. Williams, Artillery Co., and No. 554 A/L/Corpl. W. L. Smith, Mounted Infantry Co., are permitted to revert to the rank of Privates at their own request, as from 10th December, 1925.

TRANSFERS.

The following are permitted to transfer as under, as from 10th December, 1925:—

No. 511 Pte. O. Eager, Armoured Car Co., to Reserve Co.
No. 641 Pte. T. Williams, Artillery Co., to Reserve Co.
No. 554 Pte. W. L. Smith, Mounted Infantry Co., to No. 1 Platoon.
No. 829 Pte. D. MacCrae, No. 5 Platoon, to Reserve Co.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 15th December, 1925:—

No. 506 Pte. F. W. F. Mills, Armoured Car Co.
No. 293 Pte. W. F. Curwen, Armoured Car Co.
No. 393 Spr. S. Longfield, Engineer Co.

L. D. JOLL, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, December 18th, 1925.

NOTICES.

1.—All men in the British Empire wearing the King's uniform on Christmas Day, 1914, were eligible to receive Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary's Christmas gift box.

Any such member, who has never received the gift, should send in his name to the Adjutant without delay.

2.—The Artillery Challenge Cup, presented by Sir Hercules G. A. Robinson, was won on November 22nd, 1925, by No. 1 (City) Section, Artillery Company, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

The Lugard Cup, presented by Sir F. J. D. Lugard for shooting at unknown ranges, was won on December 6th, 1925, by the Mounted Infantry Company. The Scottish Company were second, and the Engineer Company third.

## SINGAPORE RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. inform us that they have received cable information that the Rubber market is dull and giving the following quotations and dividends declared:—

RUBBER PRICES.

Hongkong, December 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allenbys | $3.80 |
| Alor Gajahs | 3.60 |
| Ayer Moleks | 3.75 |
| Ayer Panas | 17.00 |
| Balgownies | 6.50 |
| Bassetts | 2.10 |
| Brogas | 2.05 |
| Bukit Jelotongs | 1.70 |
| Bukit Katils | 1.80 |
| Changkat Serdangs | 11.00 |
| Connemaras | 3.25 |
| Glenealies | 3.00 |
| Indragiris | 11.50 |
| Jerams | 1.80 |
| Jimahs | 3.00 |
| Kedahs | 5.10 |
| Kempas | 12.00 |
| Kuala Sidims | 4.50 |
| Lunas | 19.50 |
| Mulaka Pindas | 4.05 |
| Malakoffs | 6.25 |
| Mandai Tekongs | 1.20 |
| Mayfields | 15.00 |
| New Craigeleas | 2.75 |
| New Serendahs | 5.75 |
| Nyalas | 17.25 |
| Pajams | 16.50 |
| Punggors | 1.95 |
| Sandycrofts | 5.50 |
| Scudais | 4.50 |
| Sungei Bagans | 6.00 |
| Tapahs | 33.50 |
| Tambalaks | 1.90 |
| Teluk Ansons | 18.50 |
| United Malaccas | 3.75 |
| Utan Simpans | 5.85 |

DIVIDENDS.

Interim:—Mentakabs, 10 per cent.; Teluk Anson 5 per cent.

Final:—Alor Gajahs, 15 per cent.; Pajam, 15 per cent. and 5 per cent. interim.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have received a cable from their Shanghai Office intimating that, Anglo-Dutch Co. have declared a 3rd interim dividend of 20 cents, making 55 cents for 1925.

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HONGKONG. [85


## LOCAL SPORT.

### CRICKET.

#### K.C.C. NARROWLY DEFEAT H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

A keen game was seen at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday afternoon, when a team from H.M.S. *Hawkins* was narrowly defeated by the home side. The K.C.C. batted first, and declared with their total at 149 for 8 wickets. The Navy replied, and were unfortunate in being dismissed for 141.

Lt.-Col. Matthews and Petheram did well for the K.C.C. both scoring 45, at which figure Petheram carried out his bat.

Bowling against the Navy men Jones took five wickets for 53 runs.

Scores:—

K.C.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. C. Lyal, c Hussey, b Cantrell... | 0 |
| Lt. Hall, c Hussey, b Cantrell..... | 5 |
| Lt. Smith, b Cantrell ..... | 0 |
| B. Petheram, not out ..... | 45 |
| Lt.-Col. Matthews, c Stephenson, b Nicholson ..... | 45 |
| Capt. Morris, c Nicholson, b May ..... | 17 |
| A. R. F. Raven, c Bennett, b Lake ..... | 11 |
| S. B. Spillet, c Bennett, b May... | 3 |
| J. Morton, b May ..... | 4 |
| Extras ..... | 19 |
| Total (for 8 wickets) .....149 | |

F. E. Lawrence and C. Jones did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cantrell ..... | 9 | 2 | 31 | 3 |
| May ..... | 9 | 0 | 30 | 3 |
| Bennett ..... | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Nicholson ..... | 5 | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| Lake ..... | 8 | 0 | 32 | 1 |

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Nicholson, b Jones ..... | 12 |
| Capt. Lake, c and b Jones ..... | 4 |
| Pay-Lt. Hussey, c Morton, b Jones ..... | 8 |
| Mid. Stephenson, b Lyal ..... | 10 |
| Col. Cantrell, c Petheram, b Lyal ..... | 14 |
| Eng.-Lt. Bennett, run out ..... | 4 |
| Lt. Wauchope, b Jones ..... | 1 |
| Pay-Lt. Nave, c Raven, b Jones... | 34 |
| Mid. Simms, b Smith ..... | 25 |
| Lt.-Com. Bowes, b Lyal ..... | 24 |
| P.O. May, not out ..... | 0 |
| Extras ..... | 5 |
| Total ..... .....141 | |

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyal ..... | 12.4 | 3 | 47 | 3 |
| Jones ..... | 13 | 0 | 53 | 5 |
| Morris ..... | 5 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Smith ..... | 4 | 0 | 13 | 1 |

#### H.C.C. TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW.

The following teams have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Cricket Club to-morrow, all fixtures starting at 2 p.m.:—

1st XI. *v.* Navy, at Home (League):—R. Hancock (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, A. W. Hayward, H. Owen Hughes, J. D. Humphreys, E. G. Lammert, E. J. R. Mitchell, T. F. Pearce, L. P. Ralph, E. F. Stewart, E. N. Young.

2nd XI. *v.* Chinese R.C., at Causeway (Friendly):—A. K. Mackenzie (capt.), C. L. R. Becher, H. C. Burgess, W. T. Featherstone, A. G. Gordon, R. W. Lee, D. H. McMaster, D. E. G. Nicholson, D. B. Peat, W. L. Smith, W. J. Stevenson.

"Outcasts" *v.* Civil Service, at Happy Valley:—L. D. McNicoll (capt.), H. J. Armstrong, Capt. C. D. Armstrong, Capt. Bensley, Capt. Haigh, J. Hall, G. P. Lammert, H. W. Parker, J. A. H. Plummer, G. R. Vallack, M. M. Watson.

### FOOTBALL.

#### H.K.F.C. *v.* SURREYS.

The Hongkong Club team versus Surreys on the Club ground to-morrow at 4 p.m. will be:—Rodger; Summers and Bishop; Gerrard, Stewart and Watson; Brodie, Forsyth, Howard, Johnstone and Key. Reserves: Muir and Stewart.

KOWLOON F.C. TEAMS.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club in League matches to-morrow:—

1st XI. *v.* Police, Kowloon ground. Kick-off 4 p.m.:—Vickers; Wheeler and Urquhart; Turner, Sims and McKelvie; McBride, A. Duncan, Lindker, Mason and Hayes. Reserves: Taylor.

Reserves *v.* Surreys Drums, Sookunpoo "B" ground. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.:—Rasmussen; Guest and Knight; Street, Brown and Pasco; Morris, Latham, Caveille, Fitzgerald and Eastman. Reserve: Vickars.

Kowloon "B" *v.* University, Kowloon ground. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.:—Nicholls; Spary and Hast; White, Bliss and Hedley; H. Duncan, Ross, Thomson, Miles and W. M. Mason. Reserves: Elkins, Jordan and Nicholls.

### HOCKEY AT KOWLOON.

#### CLUB BEAT H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

H.M.S. *Hawkins* were entertained by the Hongkong Hockey Club on Wednesday evening at the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, and after a keen match the home side won by four goals to three. The Club were slightly the better side throughout, though the sailors put up a stiff resistance and did not permit the Club to win with a big margin.

In the first half Nicholson scored for the Navy, but Evans levelled the score. Later Evans added another, and a third goal for the Club was netted. Nicholson added another for the *Hawkins*, and Price put on a fourth for the Club.

### GARRISON FOOTBALL.

#### "A" CO., EAST SURREYS BEAT "B" CO.

The final in the Garrison League was played yesterday at Sookunpoo between the above teams, "A" Co. winning by a goal to *nil*. Col. C. Russell Brown, D.S.O., G.O.C., arrived before the kick-off.

"A" Co. had the misfortune to lose a couple of players early in the game through injuries. Both sides fielded regimental team players. There was no scoring in the first-half.

Two minutes after the re-start, Bristowe receiving from a partial clearance sent in a fast rising shot that found the net giving "A" Co. the match. "B" Co., struggled hard to level up and just on time Douglas was beaten but one of the backs cleared from the goal line amidst an appeal for hands.

At the close of the game the teams lined up in front of the covered stand and Q.M.S. Steele gave a resumé of the record of the teams in the Garrison league. Each team had played nine matches and finished with sixteen points.

The G.O.C. before handing the "Sir John Fowler" cup to Bristowe, the captain of the "A" Co. team, congratulated both teams on their record in the league and for the good game they had put up in the final. The G.O.C. presented medals to each players of both teams. On the call of Q.M.S. Steele, three cheers were heartily given for the General.

"A" Company won the cup last season.

### TO-MORROW'S RUGBY.

A combined Club and Naval team will entertain a team from the French flagship *Jules Michelet* at Happy Valley to-morrow. The kick-off will be at 2.30.

### LAWN BOWLS AT KOWLOON.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the match between the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the Scottish Co., H.V.D.C., which takes place at the Club to-morrow. There will be six rinks aside, and the match will commence at 2.30 p.m. The Scottish Co.'s rinks will be as follows:—

Messrs. G. M. Shaw (skip), R. M. Dyer, J. Reid and J. B. Ross.

Messrs. G. Merrison (skip), P. Stewart, Major Black and H. E. D. Adams.

Messrs. A. McFarlane (skip), McKeller, H. McTavish and A. W. E. Davidson.

Messrs. J. Russell (skip), J. A. Douglas, F. C. Goodman and E. Docherty.

Messrs. W. Johnstone (skip), B. Wylie, G. Duncan and J. Jack.

Messrs. F. Fraser (skip), D. Keith, G. Cooper and D. Hazel.

### BOXING.

#### PROGRAMME FOR NEXT TOURNAMENT.

The programme for the Hongkong Boxing Association's third tournament of the season, starting at 9.15 p.m. on Wednesday next, is as follows:—

15 rounds, catchweight: C.P.O. "Jim" Cartlidge (H.M. Naval Yard) *v.* Stoker Morris (*Hermes*).

10 rounds, featherweight: Stoker Naegalin (*Jules Michelet*) *v.* Drummer Bowles (1st East Surreys).

6 rounds, lightweight: A.B. Baker (*Hermes*) *v.* Bandsman Wareham (1st East Surreys).

6 rounds, middleweight: A.B. Pearce (*Hawkins*) *v.* A.B. Miller (*Hermes*).

6 rounds, featherweight: H. Major (Hongkong) *v.* A.B. Gardner (*Hermes*).

6 rounds, welterweight: A.B. Jackson (*Hawkins*) *v.* Stoker Morrell (*Hawkins*).

### THE LATE M. PAUL KREMER.

#### REQUIEM MASS AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Members of the French community and many of the deceased's friends among other communities attended a requiem mass held at St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning, in memory of the late M. Paul Kremer, a former French Consul in Hongkong, who died at Hankow.

Father Robert conducted the service, and he was assisted by members of the French Mission and a choir. Those present included the Pro-Vicar Apostolic for Hongkong (Father Spada), the French Consul and Madame du Courthial, the Portuguese Consul and others. The service was brought to a close with the playing of the Dead March in "Saul."

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN COUPONS.

#### AN INVESTIGATION.

The Auditor-General writes in his report for 1924:—

Enquiries have been proceeding during the year as to a discrepancy between the Interest payable to the holders of Straits War Loan bonds and the amount recorded as paid according to the Treasury Ledgers. The discrepancy at first recorded was $173,000 but this has been reduced to $44,000 odd by the elimination of certain incorrect entries from the Ledgers and it is hoped that eventually the remainder will be satisfactorily accounted for. As the investigation involves the individual examination of 572,000 coupons amounting in value to over 25½ million dollars, it will, I am afraid be a somewhat lengthy one.


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## A CHINAMAN'S ENGLISH WIFE.

### LENT HER HOME FARE TO HUSBAND'S COUSIN.

In the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Wood yesterday, Mrs. Chan (of English birth), wife of Chan Yau Ki, of 9, Waterloo Road, Yaumati, gave evidence in a case in which her husband claimed $800 from another Chinese, who was his cousin.

Mr. L. D. Turner appeared for plaintiff and Mr. M. W. Lo for defendant.

Mrs. Chan gave evidence to the effect that she had been approached by defendant, whom she knew as a cousin of her husband, for a loan of money. The defendant was a saloon boy on the *Empress of Canada*, but he had to advance some money to the other boys. At first she did not want to lend it to him because she had only £100 which was for her passage home, but eventually she handed the money over to her husband to give to him, on the strict understanding that it would be paid back in two months' time.

The defence was that this money had not been lent to defendant personally, but to individual boys of the crew of the *Empress of Canada*. The woman's husband was engaged by the Government during the strike to supply coolie labour for ships, and he was still working in the same capacity for the C.P.R. He had advanced this money to different boys on the vessel, and defendant was therefore not collectively responsible for all the money. He was responsible only for $100 which plaintiff admitted had been repaid to him.

In the course of the case it transpired that the plaintiff's wife (an English woman) was keeping a boarding house at Yaumati, and that she had known defendant in Liverpool.

The case suddenly collapsed when Mr. Lo produced a receipt book showing that plaintiff (the woman's husband) had gone on board the *Empress of Canada* and tried to collect money from individual boys.

Mr. L. D. Turner said that he had not been informed of this, and withdrew the case.

Judgment was therefore given to defendant with costs.

## CYMDEITHAS DEWI SANT.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

#### AN APPEAL TO WELSH PEOPLE TO JOIN SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of Cymdeithas Dewi Sant was held on Wednesday evening when the annual report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year were received and officials for the ensuing year were elected.

Mr. J. Owen Hughes, President of the Society, was in the chair. The following officials were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. D. J. Lewis; Vice-President, Dr. W. Leslie Thomas; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. Davies (Head Office, Sanitary Department); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. R. Hopkins.

Committee:—Messrs. D. M. Richards, H. Owen Hughes, F. P. Williams, Hugh Jones, A. Morris, R. I. Wynne-Jones, Capt. R. D. Thomas, Mrs. Wynne-Jones, Mrs. Chesterton and Miss Buddug Roberts.

The manner in which St. David's Day shall be celebrated and suggestions as to social activities of the Society for the ensuing year were considered and announcements will be made later.

The Society extends a very cordial invitation to Welsh people to become members; and it is hoped that those who have not already done so will apply to the Secretary, who will be pleased to furnish particulars and application for membership forms.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee's report stated that a meeting was held at the Supreme Court on the 19th March, 1923, at which the Society was formally inaugurated and Rules adopted. The original members numbered 18 and since that date 43 new members have joined and the membership now numbers 55. Two members resigned and three members who have left the Colony were removed from the list, as efforts to communicate with them in the Homeland have been unsuccessful. The

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

## WRONGFUL DISTRESS.

### SEIZING THE WRONG MAN'S PROPERTY.

#### THE LAW CONCERNING DISTRESS WARRANTS.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood gave judgment in the case in which Lau Hon Sang was defendant, and Li Chok Yuen plaintiff, and Cheung Yau Chee, managing partner of the Tung Tai firm, was claimant for wrongful distress. Li Chok Yuen was the landlord of 107, Wing Lok Street, and Lau Hon Sang, the tenant. Plaintiff issued a distress warrant for non-payment of rent, and the goods on the premises were seized. Cheung Yau Chee claimed that the goods seized belonged to his firm and not to defendant.

His Lordship said that he had given judgment in an identical case in that Court in 1922, and his judgment would be the same in the present case. The principal question raised was, whether the goods seized under the distraint warrant on the 10th November by the bailiff at 107, Wing Lok Street, third floor, were properly distrainable. The practice in England was no guide in deciding the question. Quoting from Halsbury he said that under common law a landlord could *prima facie* seize and distrain for rent in arrear all goods on the premises, were they the property of the tenant or a stranger. In the Colony the practice was regulated by the Distress for Rent Ordinance, 1883. It provided that no distress should be levied for arrears of rent except under the provisions of the Ordinance. The only property which may be seized would be movable property found in the premises mentioned in the warrant, and in the apparent possession of the person from whom the rent is claimed.

The plaintiff was the owner of 107, Wing Lok Street. For upwards of three years, he had let the third floor to the defendant, Lau Hon Sang, who was a master of a river steamer. When the warrant was issued the rent was in arrear for several months. The bailiff who executed the warrant was accompanied by a representative of the owner, and on the third floor they found signboards of the Tung Tai and Yat Wo firms. The furniture and trade goods were seized. The claimant told them that the seized goods were the property of his firm, and denied that they were the property of Lau Hon Sang, the defaulting tenant.

The question was as to whether these goods were or were not in the apparent possession of the defendant. In his opinion he had no doubt that they were not so. His Lordship continuing, pointed out that amongst the Chinese, sub-letting of small portions of each floor was a general practice, and the property found there may not be their own. In the present case, the landlord knew that the person from whom he was claiming the rent was a seafaring man, and was therefore unlikely to be a member of either firm, whose signboards were on the premises. He had been further informed that the goods were not owned by the tenant. He must, therefore, find that these goods were not properly distrainable, and that the distress was wrongful.

His Lordship ordered that the property seized be released to the claimant unconditionally; but owing to the irregular way in which the claim had been presented to the Court, he further ordered that each party should pay his own costs.

Mr. R. A. D. Wadeson was for plaintiff, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for claimant.

Committee record with deep regret the death in the Colony of Captain Woollacott, one of the founders of the Society.

One case of distress appealed for assistance to the Society, which was granted. The expenses incurred in connection with this case were practically covered by generous donations from members.

A wreath was laid at the Cenotaph by the President on St. David's Day, March 1st, 1925, in the presence of several members of the Society. A wreath was also laid at the late Queen Alexandra's Statue on November 27th, 1925, by the President, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, in the presence of some of the members of the Society.

The statement of accounts was satisfactory, and, with the report, was unanimously adopted.

## WHAT STRIKERS AT SWATOW ASK.

### EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS.

[FROM OUR SWATOW CORRESPONDENT.]

Following is a translation from a local vernacular newspaper:—

Strikers in Swatow held a general Representative Meeting last night (Dec. 7th), and resolved to bring up the following as the conditions for the resumption of work with Britishers here:—

1.—That all the employees at present on strike shall be re-instated by their employers to the same positions that they held before the strike and given the same salaries and other allowances that they received before the strike.

2.—That all these employees, be they the employees of British Clubs, Consulates, residences, or business houses and their accounting departments or godowns, shall be paid their full salaries and other allowances for the period of the strike, and that the British Consul shall undertake to see to it that the full payments for these salaries and/or allowances are handed over to the Strike Committee and through that Institution passed on to the employees as intended before the work by the employees shall be resumed.

3.—That employees working in the Accounting Department of British firms in Swatow shall be paid their usual allowances for the period of the strike and also such additional remunerations as they usually received from the Accounting Departments over and above the usual allowances from the British firms. There shall be no deduction whatsoever made from these payments under any pretext.

4.—That a Compensation Committee shall be formed of the Strike Committee, the local Government Authorities, and the British Consul for Swatow, to hold the British Consul responsible for making full compensation to the strikers for loss sustained during the strike.

5.—That all special treatments introduced by the various firms here before the strike, such as savings plans, bonuses, annuities, etc., shall remain unchanged and be improved to the same extent that the employees salaries are increased.

6.—That after the resumption of work no foreign hongs, workshops, factories, official institutions, clubs, etc., shall, under any preetxt whatsoever, discharge any employee without consulting their unions. Where there are supposed to be good reasons for a dismissal, the Labour Union concerned shall still have the right to protest against any points not considered satisfactory and to prevent the dismissal being carried into effect. When new or additional Chinese employees are wanted, they shall be engaged from the unions. Without the consent of the unions, no employees shall be engaged who are not enrolled as union members. The only exception to this condition shall be where the work is not represented by any unions of its kind.

7.—That if there by any British hongs who, for some reason or other, wish to postpone or defer the operation, at the general resumption of work, of any particular branch or branches of their establishments, or to engage in any type of business different from what they dealt in before the strike or adopt any other change or changes: they shall also agree to re-instate when they actually commence business again, the same employees that served them before the strike.

8.—That the working hours of the employees per day shall be 6 in offices and 8 in godowns, workshops, residences, or godown brokers departments, all overtime to be appropriately compensated.

A half-day holiday shall be given to employees on every Saturday. Special treatment shall be agreed to in regard to women and children employed. The daily working hours for Stevedore coolies, landing and shipping-off coolies, lighter coolies, and other workers connected with the loading or discharge of steamers shall be from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. in case of wharf steamers, or 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. in that of steamers anchoring in stream. Any portion or volume of work done beyond these hours shall be paid for at night work rates, but the day work shall not be made to extend to a period of more than 12 hours. The rate for night work shall be double the rate for day work.

9.—Besides holidays for commemoration of the anniversaries of union inaugurations, the employees shall be given holidays for all other anniversary holidays.

10.—Any employees who have returned to work for British establishments, or residences during the strike without the consent of the unions, or who have not joined the strike in accordance with the public call, shall be discharged by their employers on the general resumption of work, and shall never be again engaged. The positions made vacant by their discharge shall be filled by members recommended by the unions.

11.—That to meet the increase in the cost of living salaries shall be increased after the resumption of work at the rate of 40 per cent. where the monthly pay is under $10, 35 per cent. where it is between $10 and $20, or 20 per cent. where it is above $100. Stevedore coolies in the service of the Bradley & Co., or the Douglas S.S. Co. shall be paid at the rate

(Continued on next column.)

of $1 Mex. per man per day. Where the stevedorage is paid by the package, the rate shall be double what it was before the strike, *i.e.*, where it was one cent a package before the strike it shall be 2½ (½) cents hereafter.

12.—A number of these employees on strike used to live with their employers in the latter's homes or establishments. After the resumption of work, those who do not live with their employers shall be given a monthly allowance equivalent to 20 per cent. of their monthly pay, to cover their house rent.

13.—Where a shipping firm permits consignees to take delivery of their goods by themselves, the firm shall pay to the stevedores coolies and the lighters a sum of money equivalent to half the amount that these coolies and lighters would be able to earn on the same cargoes if handled by them.

14.—These conditions apply also to motor-boats or steam launches in the possession of foreign hongs or Chinese concerns operating in Swatow.

## CANTON NEWS.

### ESCAPES FROM THE STRIKERS' DETENTION SHED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Of the numerous persons detained by the Strike Committee in Canton for having violated strike and boycott rules, seven succeeded in making their escape from the detention shed and breaking their chains early on the morning of December 13th. A picket on duty is said to have been an accomplice. Amongst those who gained freedom was an oil merchant who had attempted to import a consignment of oil of British origin worth more than $15,000. He was to have been released upon the payment of a $10,000 fine, but it is suggested that the merchant probably considered that it would be less expensive to bribe the picket watching him than to satisfy the judgment of the "strike court" in East Garden.

### ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF CHINESE TERRITORY BY MACAO.

Chinese in Chinshan, through the Heungshan Clan Guild, have called the attention of the Canton Government to an alleged infringement of Chinese territory by the Macao Government in the Chinshan district, where a park is being laid out. The Canton Government has instructed the Foreign Commissar in Canton to investigate and report on the matter.

### ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF BANNED GOODS BY SOLDIERS.

The Canton Strike Committee has complained to the Executive Commission of the Kuomintang Government in Canton that Government soldiers, or persons claiming to be soldiers, have helped to smuggle passengers and goods into or out of Canton on the British steamers *Hunam* and *Fatshan* and have asked that this be presented in order not to violate the strike and boycott regulations.

### A CAPTIVE FOUND SHOT.

Chen Chung Yin, one of the 55 teachers and students of Canton Union Middle School, Fati, Canton, taken by anti-Christians on the night of October 21st last, was shot last week by his captors somewhere still unknown. His body was picked up by the police near Fatshan the other day when patrolling the waters.

## DISORDER IN SWATOW.

### DAMAGE TO FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 15th.

A number of Chinese attacked the English Presbyterian School and the Anglo-Chinese College yesterday, and did a considerable amount of damage.

Their purpose appeared to be simply to wreck these institutions and they worked with such effect that it is estimated damage to the extent of $250,000 was done.

It is impossible to say definitely whether they were obeying orders of someone in high authority or whether it was a case of mob outrage. The work of destruction ceased on the 15th inst.

During the week-end the premises occupied by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were entered by burglars who threw the whole place into confusion. Everything was scattered about, seemingly without rhyme or reason, but as far as can be ascertained at the moment nothing was stolen except a package of 500 cigarettes.

The Civil Governor, Mr. Chan Un Lai, has left for Canton and it is said that he expects to be away a fortnight. Naturally rumour is busy regarding the reasons for his departure. Some state that he has been dismissed from his post and that the disorders referred to above were a consequence of this. On the other hand it is thought he may have been recalled to Canton to give an account of his stewardship. These, however, are matters of pure conjecture only.

## THE SAI KUNG TRAGEDY.

### ENQUIRY CONCERNING DEATH OF SERGT. A. H. BLACKMAN CONCLUDED.

The Inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Sergeant A. H. Blackman, who was found dead in his room at Sai Kung Police Station, New Territories, on the morning of December 3rd, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner with the assistance of a jury.

The jury were Messrs. E. G. N. Grimble (foreman), Carl Bunjo and Garch Cheung.

The inquiry was continued from the previous Friday.

Yesterday, the only witness to give evidence was Mr. W. G. Gerrard (Assistant Superintendent of Police, North) who said that Sergeant Blackman joined the Hongkong Police Force about eight years ago, and before going to Sai Kung Station, had spent practically all his time in the Water Police. He was, in fact, an ex-marine. In 1924 Sergeant Blackman went on ten months' holiday and took charge of Sai Kung Station on November 8th last. Application had been made two months previously by Sergeant Blackman to be placed in charge of a station in the New Territories. The application was sent to witness, who approved, but asked that the transfer should be postponed until the collection of Crown rent was finished in October. As there was a sergeant at Sai Kung due for transfer, it was suggested that Sergeant Blackman should go there. Witness saw Sergeant Blackman two or three times during November, both at Sai Kung and at Taipo.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said Sergt. Blackman had never made any complaint to him of any illness whatever.

Witness added that he spoke to Sergt. Blackman frequently on the telephone during November and Sergt. Blackman never mentioned to him on any occasion that he was ill.

### A TRUSTWORTHY OFFICER.

The Coroner: He was a steady-going sort of man?—Witness: I looked upon him as a very steady-going, very reliable and a very trustworthy officer.

The Coroner: You had full confidence in him?—Witness: I had. He was very nervous of taking charge for the first time, but that is not uncommon in the case of a young officer.

Continuing, witness said that on the evening of December 1st, about 7.30, Sergt. Blackman rang him up to say he was feeling very ill. Witness asked him what was the matter and whether it was fever. The late Sergt. Blackman replied "Yes, Sir. I cannot keep anything down, not even water." Witness advised him to go into hospital as quickly as possible, and told him it was not wise to remain alone at Sai Kung. Sergt. Blackman told witness that he had $500 odd of revenue money at the Station and asked whether he should wait at Sai Kung until someone came to relieve him. Witness told him not to wait for anyone, but to take it in with him, and if he felt well enough, to pay it into the Superintendent of Imports and Exports on his way to hospital. Witness told him that if he did not feel well enough to do this to get one of the European officers on the police launch to do it for him. Sergt. Blackman replied: "Very well, Sir, I'll do that." Witness added that the same evening that he had this conversation over the telephone with Sergt. Blackman he had to go out in connection with Sub-Inspector Barnett's shooting affair. He rang up and made arrangements for a police launch to go out early the next morning to Sai Kung and also gave instructions for Sergt. Blackman to be informed that the launch was coming for him in order that he might go to hospital. The following morning (December 3rd) the officer in charge at Taipo informed witness that Sergt. Blackman had rung him up to say he was much better and would not go to hospital. Witness heard nothing more until 7.15 on December 3rd, when the Cantonese interpreter telephoned him direct and made a report. In consequence of that report, witness went as quickly as he could by launch and road to Sai Kung. He arrived at his destination about 10.45 a.m. The European Quarters on the first floor at Sai Kung Station consisted of three rooms and Sergt. Blackman's bed-room was the end room at the East end of the Station. When witness entered the bed-room he saw the dead body of Sergt. Blackman lying on the bed.

Witness described the position of the body and said there was blood on the upper part of the body and on the pillows. Sergt. Blackman had the revolver (produced) in his right hand. Both his hands were in front of his body, lying on the lower part of his stomach. Witness was able to take the revolver from his hand without any difficulty. The revolver was a police .38 calibre weapon of six chambers and was of the type issued to every European officer in the Hongkong Police Force as part of his kit. Five chambers were fully loaded with live rounds; while one round in the remaining chamber had been discharged. Witness produced the five live cartridges and the empty shell of the discharged cartridge. Witness described the nature of Sergt. Blackman's wounds.

He found in Sergt. Blackman's left hand a half-burnt cigarette and in the palm of the hand an unlighted match. Witness then proceeded to search for the bullet, which he eventually found lying on the floor at the far end of the room, apparently having ricocheted off the door. Witness then looked to see if deceased had left anything to explain his action, as witness had by this time come to the conclusion that Sergt. Blackman had committed suicide. He read some of the letters Sergt. Blackman had recently received from his mother, sister and friends, but could find nothing in them to point to anything that would cause deceased any mental worry. After removing the body from the bed, the Station keys and the keys of the arms chest, etc., were found underneath the pillows. Witness checked all the revenue monies, post office money and incidental monies, including the $500 revenue money in the Station, account books and records, etc., and found everything was correct. Everything had been very neatly kept and the records were up-to-date. The body was removed on board No. 4 Police Launch and taken to the Mortuary at Hongkong.

### A CHANGED MAN.

With regard to His Worship's enquiry as to whether Sergt. Blackman had been to hospital or had been examined by a medical man during the past few months, witness said enquiries had been made by the police and they could not find anything to show that he had been in hospital. If he had been in hospital, the records would have shown it, but there was nothing to show that he had received medical attention or that he had been treated since he came back from leave.

Witness added that he had learned from Sergt. Blackman's comrades that during the past six months Sergt. Blackman had changed in his temperament. At times he became very depressed and very moody; while on other occasions he was very bright. Previously he was of very even temperament and always in good spirits.

The Foreman: When a European officer is transferred for duty in the New Territories to take sole charge of an out-station is he required to pass any medical examination?

Witness: No. As far as my experience of the Police Force goes I have never known of a case of any officer going out if he did not feel fit. He usually said so if this was the case. The New Territories do not suit every type of man. Some men object to it and some are very keen on it. Sergt. Blackman was keen on going out to the New Territories, judging from his application. If he had felt bad he would have reported it.

The Coroner: Is it now a rule that at no out-station there shall be only a single European officer?

Witness: At the present time there is no single European officer at any station, except where there are married men in charge.

The Coroner: They are not single.

Witness: I mean individual officers. So far as my district is concerned, there were either married officers or two single European officers in charge.

### THE VERDICT.

The Coroner said this was all the evidence that they need call in connection with the enquiry to enable the jury to return their verdict. He thought there was no possible doubt that this was a case of suicide. If this was so it was only for the jury to decide whether it was a case of deliberate suicide or whether it was a case of suicide committed whilst of unsound mind. In his opinion the evidence pointed to the latter alternative. Deceased was riddled with disease and on the night in question he was in a very bad way and had a high fever, and it seemed more likely that he took his own life in a fit of delirium than that he deliberately committed suicide. If the jury found there was such a delirium, then they would naturally bring in a verdict of suicide while of an unsound mind, but, if on the other hand they thought he intended to shoot himself in cold blood, then they would bring in a verdict of *felo de se*. If the jury wished to add any rider about an officer undergoing a medical examination on going to an out-station, or as regarded European officers stationed there, they were, of course, at liberty to do so.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the verdict that "deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind."

The jury added the following rider:—"We recommend that where officers are posted to lonely stations, they should first pass some medical examination to determine their standard of physical fitness."

The Coroner intimated to the jury that their recommendation would be forwarded to the proper quarter.


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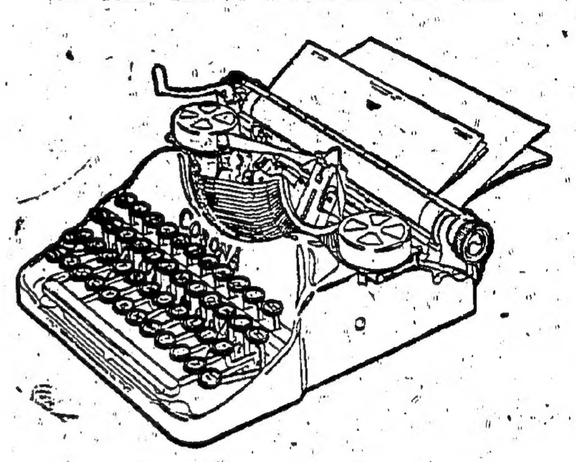

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XMAS PRESENTS

FOR MEN.

A visit to our Gentlemen's Department in Pedder Street will make that selection of a gift for your male friend an easy matter. There is a host of very useful articles of Men's Wearing Apparel on show, which are sure to please. These include:—

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| TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS. | DRESSING GOWNS. |
| BRACES AND SUSPENDERS (to match) | TRAVELLING RUGS. |
| SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS. | FITTED SUIT CASES. |
| GLYN'S HATS. | MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES. |
| WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS. | TROUSER PRESSES. |
| SOCKS AND GOLF HOSE. | BAGS AND TRUNKS. |

INSPECTION INVITED.

## INTIMATIONS

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Power of Attorney given and executed by MR. JAN SEE CHING to JAN SEE HONG and dated the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, Has Been CANCELLED.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1925.

G. R. HAYWOOD,
Solicitor for Mr. JAN SEE CHING.
[2973

### NOTICE.

MRS. DIANA WATTS is Arriving in HONGKONG on MONDAY NEXT by the *President Van Buren* and will lecture at the

THEATRE ROYAL

THAT SAME EVENING, DECEMBER 21st, AT 9.15,

ON

"THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEK BALANCE"

AND ON

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, THE 22ND, AT 5.15

ON

"THE SCIENCE AND ART OF PERFECT MOVEMENT."

MRS. WATTS makes her Lectures particularly interesting by illustrating them in Her Own Person and Ends the Second Lecture by giving An Archaic Greek Dance. All Profits to go to the M.C.L. Funds.
Booking at Moutrie's. [2979

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. F MUNFORD is No Longer Connected with this Company, and CEASED To Sign as SECRETARY from 1st DECEMBER, 1925.

KOWLOON TONG AND NEW TERRITORIES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.,
E. D. SHANK,
2957] General Manager.

### HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

DECEMBER 23RD, 1925, AT 9.15 P.M.

THIRD TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MAIN EVENT:
C.P.O. JIM CARTLIDGE
v.
STOKER MORRIS.
FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S:—
For MEMBERS Only on the 19TH and 21ST DECEMBER.
GENERAL PUBLIC on the 22ND and 23RD DECEMBER.

PRICES—$7.00, $3.00 and $1.00

NOTE:—MEMBERS of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION are entitled to One Ringside Seat each for $5.00 on production of their Membership Cards. Members are requested to sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate. [2973

### WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION
AT
MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.

OPEN on the 16TH INST. for TEN DAYS Only.

Pictures by the Most Celebrated Artists. Inspection invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.
2977

### S.S. "AMBOISE"

COMPAGINE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 5.00 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Monday, the 21st instant, or they will notbe recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Friday, the 18th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENHUSER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1925. [2965

### HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

[The Paper to send Home]

## INTIMATIONS

### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's TOWN OFFICE, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st JULY, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14TH to the 29TH DECEMBER, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. D. THOMSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1925. [2964

### THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Honkong, on MONDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1925, at 11.30 O'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th DECEMBER, 1925, until MONDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1925. [2953

### TO BE LET OR SOLD.

FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW in CHEUNG CHOW.
For further Particulars, Apply to:—
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central.
[2949

### TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the 'FRENCH BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCANTILE BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.
[2607

### TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.
[2514

### TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

### TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGAZINE GAP, MOTOR ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.
Garage provided Immediate possession.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building.
[2221

### PREPAID "WANTED." ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—For Immediate Occupation, Furnished HOUSE, BUNGALOW or FLAT at the Peak District or Middle Level. Write Box 153, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [153

TO BE LET.—Early in March, 1926 Furnished Five Roomed HOUSE on PEAK Modern Conveniences Apply—Box No 152, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [152

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished FLAT, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [155

LOST.—In the Ladies' Cloak Room of the Hongkong Hotel on Thursday Evening Last, A DIAMOND RING. Finder will be Suitably Rewarded on Returning Same to THE MANAGER, *Hongkong Hotel*. [154

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LET.—THE COTTAGE, Barker Road, Furnished.—Apply to DENISON, RAM & GIBBS. [156

WANTED.—Daily or Resident NURSE for Small Boy Aged 2½. Apply—Box 157, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [157

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT at No. 341, Nathan Road, Kowloon, with all Modern Conveniences. Apply to—MESSRS. KAYANALLY & Co., 3 and 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong. [158

WORK WANTED.—EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER Seeks Evening Work after 5 p.m. Can Take Charge of A Full Set of Books. Reply—Box No. 159, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press* [159

## INTIMATION

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;
And let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes? And creep into the jaundice
By being peevish?"

*Merchant of Venice. Act I, Sc. I.*

# Fine SHERRIES

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## GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

Xeres de la Frontera and Oporto.

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| Light Dry ... | ...$35.00 | $3.00 |
| Solera ... ... | ... 37.00 | 3.10 |
| Very Pale Dry ... | 38.00 | 3.25 |
| Pale Dry Nutty ... | 40.00 | 3.40 |
| Fine Old Brown ... | 44.00 | 3.75 |

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| Invalid ... ... | ...$38.00 | $3.25 |
| Douro ... ... ... | 40.00 | 3.40 |
| Old Tawny ... ... | 44.00 | 3.75 |
| Estrella... .... ... | 46.00 | 3.90 |
| Very Old Tawny ... | 58.00 | 5.00 |
| Oldest & Finest ... | 61.00 | 5.20 |

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[50

### BIRTHS.

HABECOST.—At Shanghai, on December 11th to Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER HABECOST, a daughter.

ROGERS.—At Shanghai, on December 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. ROGERS, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 18TH, 1925.

### "A TRADE WAR."

MR. HOOVER'S statement, reported in a cable a day or two ago, that in 1926 the United States will be paying for its rubber supplies "£135,000,000 above a fair price" is startling, but we wonder whether it would bear investigation. It rather looks as if Mr. Hoover had been calculating payment for the estimated consumption at the current market price of rubber. If so, it is safe, we think, to say that nothing like the present price of rubber will be paid for the greater part of the supplies that will go into the United States in 1926. Everybody interested in rubber plantations at least is aware that there has been forward buying of rubber on a very extensive scale not only for 1926 but even for 1927, at prices which probably average less than half the figure at which rubber stands to-day.

Though we are told that Mr. Hoover dwells in his letter on "the trade war," there is no specific mention in the cable summary of that blessed word "Restriction" which has hitherto been the bugbear of the American manufacturer. It has been made to appear in the United States that the soaring price of rubber has been solely due to the Restriction Scheme which was applied to the export of rubber in Malaya and Ceylon, and rubber manufacturers in the United States, and in Great Britain also, have constantly inveighed against it. Next month that scheme automatically expires and it will be possible to export every pound of rubber produced, but there are no indications in the rubber market that the outlook, from the manufacturers' point of view, will be greatly improved.

It is a debateable question whether the supply of rubber would have been any greater to-day if the Restriction Scheme had never been instituted. According to general report, that scheme gave a tremendous filip to rubber growing in countries unaffected by the scheme, notably in the Dutch East Indies where extensive areas under native cultivation were brought into bearing, and we have seen it contended that this extra supply—which would probably never have come into the market but for the restriction of exports in British territory—more than offset the diminished output in Malaya and Ceylon. The Restriction Scheme was in no sense intended to be anything in the nature of "a trade war." It was devised simply in order to save a great industry from ruin. Before restriction of output was applied in the two British territories concerned, the world production of rubber was 78 per cent. in excess of the world's consumption. The market price fell much below the cost of production, and in 1921 hardly a rubber estate in Malaya was in a position to pay even a 5 per cent. dividend. The sole object of the Restriction Scheme was to stabilise rubber prices somewhere between 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb. by ensuring automatic readjustment of supply to all conceivable variations in demand. Though increased supplies have been released every quarter during the past year the market price of rubber has risen to the neighbourhood of 4s. 6d., and remains steady at that figure still, notwithstanding that restriction will lapse altogether with the release of another 15 per cent. in February next.

It has been said that unfortunately the consequences of recent interference with the free play of supply and demand will be of long duration, since there has been almost a complete cessation of new planting in British areas during the past three years. We do not see how this can be charged against the scheme for the restriction of exports. Every rubber planter knows that it takes six or seven years for a rubber tree to come into bearing, and if only the planters had had confidence enough in the industry to anticipate the great increase in the demand for rubber, there was nothing to hinder them from planting as many acres as they liked so as to prepare for the good time coming. The experience of the slump a few years ago caused rubber to be generally regarded as a highly speculative investment. Statistics, however, show that the world's consumption of rubber has increased marvellously in the last three years, and is now practically double what it was before the adoption of the Restriction Scheme. A glance at the statistics of rubber estates in Malaya, shows that the acreage of "rubber planted" exceeds that of "rubber bearing," but notwithstanding the opportunity this suggests of increased supplies of rubber almost immediately, the demand is likely to quickly outgrow the increased supplies. Competent authorities are predicting that by 1930 the potential consumption will be nearly 100,000 tons in excess of the world production of rubber—"a state of affairs offering little prospect of lower prices." Mr. Hoover's call for "defensive measures" in the form of "a strong campaign for the voluntary saving of used rubber, and for the use of substitutes" may serve to upset these calculations; but the prospects of this do not seem to be hopeful. We have heard similar proposals before, and undoubtedly there has been a good deal of scientific investigation going on with the object of putting a cheap substitute for rubber on the market, but nothing yet has been produced that can be accepted as a satisfactory substitute.

The "Fraternity Party" did not leave for Canton yesterday and it now seems improbable that it will go until after Christmas.

Mr. P. A. Cox, Assistant Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamship, Ltd., stationed at Shanghai, is in Hongkong on a short visit.

An enjoyable dance, arranged by the ship's company of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, was held at the Seamen's Institute last night and proved very successful.

Mr. G. E. Costello, agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., at Yokohama, came down on the *Empress of Canada*, on a visit to Hongkong, accompanied by Mrs. Costello.

Among the passengers who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Canada* were Mr. J. Finlay Miller, Mr. J. McHutcheon, Mr. A. C. Dome, Mr. A. S. Gubbay and Mr. F. Ellis.

The Philharmonic Society gave their fifth performance of "Iolanthe" last night before a very appreciative house. "Iolanthe" will be repeated to-night and the concluding performance will be given to-morrow night.

We are officially informed that quarantine restrictions have been imposed at Hongkong on arrivals from Shanghai on account of small-pox. Quarantine restrictions at Hongkong on arrivals from Japan have now been removed.

Among the Christmas activities being arranged in connection with the European Y.M.C.A. at Kowloon is a climb to Tai Mo Shan by members on Boxing Day. The arrangements at present made in connection with this climb is that the members participating will leave the Y.M.C.A. by bus on Boxing Day morning about ten o'clock. They will alight near the foot of the hill and then proceed to climb it. They will return by bus to Kowloon, which they hope to reach about 5 p.m.

Another large Christmas mail arrived on the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* yesterday, and kept the sorting staff at the G.P.O. very busily during the afternoon. A total of 404 bags of letters and papers were landed, including 39 bags from the United Kingdom *viâ* Siberia, and about 20 bags from Europe *viâ mid*-Siberia. The remainder of the mail was from Shanghai, Japan, Canada and the United States. The greater portion of the mail is for Hongkong. Only 15 bags of parcels were brought from Canada.

The death occurred at the Chulalongkorn Hospital on December 2nd of Mr. F. Le Breton, who had been resident in Bangkok for the last ten years or so. Mr. Le Breton, says the *Siam Observer*, represented an Australian branch of an old Channel Islands family that had been established in Sydney since 1817. Deceased had been twice married and immediately after the wedding ceremony on both occasions his wife died under tragic circumstances. On the first occasion, as the bride and bridegroom were driving from the church an accident occurred, resulting in the death of the former. On the second occasion as the newly wed pair were travelling by train to spend their honeymoon a collision took place and the bride was killed. Mr. Le Breton was unharmed, but the shock threw a fatal shadow over his life, and he was never afterwards the same man.

### COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

#### POLICE WARNING TO RESIDENTS.

During the past week the Police have discovered in circulation in the Colony a large number of counterfeit Hongkong and Shanghai $10 banknotes, and residents are warned to take special notice of the notes they receive when changing money.

The false notes can be easily detected in the daylight, but it is at night that these notes are being passed. The counterfeits are recognisable by their inferior printing.

### STREET ACCIDENTS.

#### WEDNESDAY'S LIST.

A Chinese woman was knocked down by a car in Des Vœux Road near the Western Market on Wednesday, and sustained injuries to her head. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A rickshaw was smashed by being struck by a motor lorry at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Des Vœux Road. The coolie escaped injuries.

An Indian was knocked down by a car opposite the Sikh Temple in Morrison Hill Gap Road. The driver of the car in his report to the Police stated that the man was not hurt, and walked off without complaining.

### THE TRADE LOAN.

#### THE PREDICAMENT OF THE NATIVE BANKS.

#### CHINESE BANKING ASSOCIATION'S PLEA.

The following letter, which is a free translation of the original, was recently addressed by Mr. Ho Iu, compradore of the Mercantile Bank, on behalf of the Chinese Banking Exchange Association to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce regarding the handling of the Trade Loan:—

"As a result of the strike and boycott every line of business in this Colony was grievously affected, but fortunately the Home Gogernment granted a loan of Thirty million dollars to relieve the situation. At that time all the merchants in Hongkong were very gratified at the action of the Home Government, since they were sanguine that with this money circulating in the market, the financial stringency would no longer cripple business.

A large number of applications for loans were granted, but there were also a large number which were turned down. This was due to the fact that the Hongkong Government refused to consider applications by the Native banks for securing loans in order to pay off former loans of about Six millions which they had acquired from the Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Banks on share and property securities.

"In the opinion of the Chinese Banking Exchange Association, the attitude of the Government towards these applications was rather severe. The re-payment of the loans which the Banks had previously acquired was due in nine months. More than four months have elapsed, and they have a little over four months more in which to find the money to repay them. Was it feasible with the unsettled conditions prevalent, and the exceptional circumstances experienced by those trading in Hongkong, to find this money to pay this loan off? We do not think so. Naturally when the repayment falls due, these two Banks will press the borrowers to pay up. But these native bankers have not got the money to pay it off, and further they were and are being pressed by their depositors for repayment of their deposits.

Again, when they first secured the loan from these two Banks, they got only 40 per cent. of the assessed value, but when they have to pay off loans they have to pay even more money before the hypothecated securities would be released, because, since then, there has been a depreciation in value of property and shares. With all these adverse circumstances it would be exceptionally difficult for these Banks to get out of their difficulties.

It was at first thought that when this Thirty million dollar loan was sanctioned, they could secure money in order to pay off the Six millions. Moreover, they thought that the Government would be more liberal in advancing money to them, according to the securities put up. They were also given to understand that the value of shares or property would be given a higher percentage. Another important factor which buoyed them up was that the Government Loan was for a period of two years, and this would give the native Banks ample time to recover and to repay.

They were naturally keenly disappointed when their applications were turned down. They therefore appealed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to find means to help them, and the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall were appointed to approach the Government, and explain the hardships endured by the bankers and the merchants in Hongkong. They were also requested to appeal to the Government to reconsider the matter of sanctioning loans already hypothecated.

But merchants and particularly the bankers, are still in a quandary.

[*Note.*—As a result of the above letter, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, and Mr. Ho Fook, who are on the Loan Committee, have approached the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Colonial Treasurer. The Committee have since decided to reconsider some of the debarred applications.]

### HONGKONG-KOWLOON FERRY.

With a view to reducing overcrowding, due to the "Golden Star" being off the run for two or three days, the "Star" Ferry Company introduced a service from both gangways during the rush hours yesterday, and the system worked very satisfactorily.

It was originally expected to have four big ferries in use by now, but owing to the strike, the two new boats are not likely to be operating until next March.

# CABLES.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LEAGUE AWARD ON MOSUL QUESTION.

### IRAQ TO RETAIN THE TERRITORY.

GENEVA, December 16th.

The League Council in public session has announced its unanimous decision to award Mosul to Iraq, making the so-called provisional Brussels line the definite Turco-Iraq frontier, provided the British Government submits a new Anglo-Iraq treaty ensuring the continuation of the mandate for twenty-five years. The latter is subject to a reservation that Iraq may be admitted to membership of the League before the expiration of the period of the mandate.

As soon as, within six months hence, the execution of the stipulation with regard to the mandate has been brought to the Council's knowledge, the present decision will be pronounced definitive, and the Council will indicate the measures required to ensure delimitation of the frontier line.

### TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

The Turkish delegates did not accept the invitation of the President of the Council to attend, but a letter from Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the chief Turkish delegate, was received, reiterating the Turkish point of view and declaring that Turkey maintained her sovereign rights in Mosul.

### FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, December 16th.

Commenting on the Mosul discussions, *L'Oeuvre* says that the decision of the League will be a rude shock to Mustapha Kemal, and hopes the latter will reflect carefully on the consequences of an eventual attack on the forces at Iraq of Great Britain.

The *Gaulois* says the whole danger of the situation lies in the possibility of Turkey, supported by Soviet Russia, making a desperate gesture. The *Gaulois* is of opinion that the verdict of the Council of the League has been prompted by the hope that the dispute will be the subject of direct Anglo-Turkish negotiations.

The *Petit Parisien* foresees vigorous Turkish opposition to the decision, and adds that if the Turks indulge in a warlike adventure, Great Britain could invoke the Convenant of the League to claim sanctions.

The *Echo de Paris* says the Turks will only bow to strength. The only way the British Empire can safeguard peace is to exercise its strength resolutely.

LATER.

Apart from the relief that the problem is settled subject to Turkey's acceptance, very little enthusiasm is shown over the League's Mosul decision. There is an absence of comment in the *Daily Telegraph*. The only papers which were in anywise favourable are the *Times* and *Morning Post*. The former says the time has come to look forward and make a vigorous effort to establish intimate contact with the new Turkey. This cannot be done in superficial conversations at hotels on the shores of some Swiss lake. It suggests sending wise Englishman familiar with the east to Angora.

The remainder of the newspapers are hostile on the ground of the expense to the British taxpayer and the possibility of eventual conflict with Turkey. Cold comfort is drawn from the reflection that responsibility terminates, when Iraq is admitted to the League of Nations.

It is generally agreed that General Laidoner's report on Turkish atrocities weighed heavily in the Council's deliberations and contributed to a unanimous decision.

*LATEST CABLES.*

## FRENCH TRADE.

PARIS, December 17th.

The French imports for the first eleven months of 1925 amounted to 38,535 million francs, the tonnage been 43 millions. These figures show an increase of 2,544 million francs and a decrease of eight tons compared with 1924.

Exports show a total value of 40,987 million francs, and a tonnage of 28 millions, being an increase of 3,420 million francs compared with last year.

## ILLNESS OF QUEEN MOTHER OF ITALY.

ROME, December 17th.

H.M. the King of Italy has hastened to the bedside of the Queen Mother who is ill of congestion of the lungs at Bordighera.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

## FRENCH FINANCES.

### VIEWS ON THE NEW MINISTER.

PARIS, December 16th.

That M. Doumer will be a shortlived stop-gap as Minister of Finance, is the opinion of the whole evening Press which is preparing for another crisis. The Cartellists are completely dissatisfied with the appointment.

The *Paris Soir* says that M. Doumer is ready to accommodate his proposals to the ideas of all parties, but the newspapers unanimously predict he will not go far.

*La Liberte* says the Cabinet will soon fall and a government by National Union become inevitable.

### A SOUND FINANCIAL AUTHORITY.

LATER.

Senator Doumer, who is the sixth Finance Minister in six months, held the same position in 1895, after which he was for five years Governor-General of Indo-China. His last office was that of Finance Minister under M. Briand in 1921. He has a wide reputation, especially in the Senate, as a sound financial authority on somewhat conservative lines.

The franc recovered two points on M. Loucheur's resignation.

## PLOT TO ASSASSINATE DR. STRESEMANN.

### GERMAN POLITICAL SENSATION.

BERLIN, December 16th.

A plot to assassinate Dr. Stresemann, Foreign Minister, was revealed when the police arrested two extreme Nationalists named Koltdorff and Lorenz.

The deed was already planned in all its details, including the disguises and a motor-car and aeroplane flight.

## COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN BRITISH NAVY.

### TAMPERING WITH NAVAL RATINGS.

LONDON, December 16th.

Portsmouth Naval Port Orders by the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, state that the Admiralty's attention has been called to the distribution, presumably through Communist activities, of pamphlets circulated widely on His Majesty's ships and at naval barracks, in home waters.

The Admiralty therefore have directed that a statement shall be read to all ship's companies and be placed on the notice boards of all His Majesty's ships and establishments, showing that there is no foundation for the allegations contained in the leaflets, and pointing out that the writers of the leaflets are not interested in the welfare of the lower deck but aim at discontent facilitating the introduction by revolutionary violence of a form of government similar to that in Russia.

## A RESULT OF LOCARNO.

### RESTRICTING AERIAL EXPANSION.

PARIS, December 16th.

An international appeal to restrict aerial expansion was implied in a speech delivered by Sir Samuel Hoare, in West London, when he declared that while he was able to recommend the postponement of certain items of expenditure, the British programme must depend on the attitude of other Governments.

He said that notwithstanding our notorious inferiority, compared with continental nations, also our peculiar vulnerability from the air, we were prepared as a result of Locarno to delay our programme to some extent, and hoped other countries would follow this example, and enable the Governments to avoid a race in armaments in the future which would be far more disastrous than any in the past.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ATHLETICS.

### WAR ANIMOSITY ENDED.

LAUSANNE, December 16th.

A conference of delegates of French and German athletic associations has decided that France and Germany should immediately, resume their pre-war relations in the domain of athletics.

The first meeting of French, German and Swiss athletes will be held in Switzerland next August, and a second between French and German athletes the same month in Paris. French athletes will visit Germany in 1926.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

## THE HAYLEY MORRISS TRIAL.

### JUDGE'S COMMENT ON A SILENT DEFENCE.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the concluding stages of the Hayley Morriss trial at Lewes Assizes, the proceedings were interrupted for a few minutes owing to the female defendant fainting in the dock. She was temporarily removed.

Subsequently, the case for the Crown finished, whereupon Mr. Roland Oliver for Morriss and Sir Curtis-Bennett for the wife, intimated that neither would be called to give evidence.

Mr. Roland Oliver said that Sir Curtis-Bennett did not consider that the woman was fit to take her trial and, as it was a joint indictment, he did not propose to offer any further observations.

Sir Curtis-Bennett said that they had advised his client not to enter the box, as the Jury could not rely on the evidence against her.

Mr. Justice Avory intimated that in view of the unexpected turn the case had taken, his summing up would be longer than he had hoped and might extend until to-morrow. He expressed the view that the woman defendant was in a perfectly fit condition to be tried, and his Lordship asked if the Jury could accept the flimsy excuse for Morriss not going into the box or for Counsel not addressing the Jury on his behalf.

*LATEST CABLES.*

### BOTH FOUND GUILTY.

HAYLEY MORRISS AND HIS WIFE SENTENCED.

LONDON, December 17th.

Hayley Morriss was sentenced to two years with hard labour for having committed offences against girls under sixteen years of age. He was further sentenced to twelve months without hard labour on the other counts, and ordered to pay a sum not exceeding a thousand pounds for the costs of the prosecution. The sentences are to run consecutively. His wife was sentenced to nine months with hard labour.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

## SINGAPORE LABOUR SUPPLY.

### RUBBER PLANTERS AND THE NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Frank G. Penny, who drew attention to the allegation that the labour supply in the plantations in the vicinity of the naval base at Singapore had been greatly depleted by Government competition, Mr. J. C. C. Davison stated that he had been advised from Singapore that the present labour needs at the base were insufficient greatly to affect the supply of labour at Singapore, where there was a big demand at present owing to the prosperity of the rubber and tin industries. He added that the Admiralty officers were co-operating with the local Government. He would note the submission that the most suitable labour for naval purposes was recruitable from the northern and not from the southern provinces of India.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the English Cup replay between Wigan and Crewe, the former team won by two goals to one.

In the First Division of the English League, Bury defeated Burnley by eight goals to one.

In the Northern section of the Third Division, Bradford defeated New Brighton by one goal to *nil*.

### DRAW FOR SCOTTISH 1ST ROUND.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the Scottish F.A. Cup, the draw for the first round (proper) to be played on January 23rd is:—

Nairn County *v.* St. Johnstone.
Peebles Rovers *v.* Keith.
Royal Albert *v.* Allow.
Arbroath *v.* Berwick Rangers.
Cowdenbeath *v.* Hamilton Academicals.
Kilmarnock *v.* Celtic.
Boness *v.* East Fife.
Clyde *v.* Dunfermline.
Hibernians *v.* Broxburn.
Bathgate *v.* East Stirling.
Queen's Park *v.* Clydebank.
Dumbarton *v.* Buckie.
Third Lanark *v.* Moor Park.
Solway Star *v.* Johnstone.
Partick Thistle *v.* Motherwell.
Aberdeen *v.* St. Bernard's.
Dundee *v.* Inverness Caley's.
Albion *v.* Nithsdale.
Civil Service *v.* Leith.
Rangers *v.* Lochgelly.
Dundee United *v.* Hearts.
King's Park *v.* Peterhead.
Montrose *v.* Clacknacuddin.
Douglas Wanderers *v.* Forfar.
Brechin *v.* Thornhill.
Raith *v.* Ayr.
Arthurlie *v.* Armadale.
Stenhousemur *v.* Vale Leven.
Queen of South *v.* Airdrie.
Breadalbane *v.* Falkirk.
St. Mirren *v.* Midannandale.
Dykehead *v.* Morton.

*LATEST CABLES.*

## OBITUARY.

### AN OLD-TIME CRICKETER.

LONDON, December 17th.

The death is announced of the old-time cricketer, A. N. Hornby, who captained Lancashire for nearly twenty seasons.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## AMERICA AND THE LOAN SETTLEMENTS.

### ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

An unusually acrimonious debate in the Senate was occasioned by Republican efforts to deal with the Italo-Belgian debt settlements before Christmas.

Senator Reed attacked the British settlement as "white-washing international bankers to permit them to make loans to debtor nations at 6 and 7 per cent." He asserted that under the Italian settlement the United States would not get one per cent. of the principal.

Senator Smoot, however, doubted Italy's ability to pay even the amount promised.

Several members bitterly criticised France. Mr. Smoot stated: "France has bluntly told us she owes us nothing, but unless she makes a settlement the franc will go the way of the mark."

The Republicans were forced to abandon their efforts to obtain immediate consideration of the agreements.

## THE MITCHELL COURT-MARTIAL.

### MR. WEEKS OPINION OF DEFENDANT.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

Both the prosecution and defence have completed their cases in the Court Martial of Mitchell.

An important event in the trial was the putting in as evidence a letter written by Mr. Weeks, when Secretary for War, to President Coolidge, describing Colonel Mitchell, as "unfit for a high administrative position," and as an officer whose course was so "lawless" that, despite an excellent war record, he had forfeited the good opinion of those most familiar with the facts.

## U.S. AND RUBBER PRODUCTION.

### FOOTING IN DUTCH INDIES.

NEW YORK, December 16th.

The initial issue of five thousand shares of 100 guilders each in the Dutch-American Rubber Plantation Company has been fully subscribed at a price of 40 dollars a share.

The bankers concerned hail the issue as a wedge of American participation in rubber production in the Dutch Indies. A similar block of shares is being offered in Amsterdam.

## THE BRITISH LEGION.

### 50,000 DISABLED MEN UNEMPLOYED.

In his appeal on behalf of the British Legion last month, Lord Haig stated:—

It cannot be too widely known that the Legion is constantly being called upon to institute new ameliorative agencies for coping with the problems born of the war.

There are, for example, over 42,000 tubercular ex-Service men; there are more than 500,000 disabled men, including nearly 50,000 who are unemployed; there are 160,000 widows in receipt of pensions, which are often inadequate; and there are some 300,000 orphans (including 18,000 who have lost both parents).

To city only one instance of what is being done, I would mention that for the past twelve months the Legion has been responsible in every sense for Preston Hall, near Maidstone—that great settlement for tubercular ex-Service men and their families. There is room for nearly 300 families at Preston Hall, and the maintenance of such an institution, conducted according to the latest developments of modern science, constitutes in itself a heavy financial responsibility.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE NORTHERN CHINA WAR.

### JAPAN REQUESTED TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

LATEST WARNING.

TOKYO, December 16th.

A Government spokesman has stated that Marshal Chang Tso Lin and General Kuo Sung Lin will be notified by the Japanese that no fighting will be permitted within six miles of the capital.

The spokesman stated that all the Consuls have requested Japan to take all steps to protect foreigners in the capital. The Japanese troops have been instructed to maintain absolute neutrality and no more troops will be sent except those already mentioned, unless the situation demands it.

The spokesman explained that the Portsmouth Treaty allowed Japan approximately 15,000 railway guards in Manchuria, but even with the reinforcements the total is only 8,000. The Japanese do not expect Marshal Chang to attempt to take refuge in Mukden, even as a private citizen, as his life is endangered by the Chinese, but that he will probably flee to Dairen or other Japanese territory if defeated.

### CHANG'S TROOPS LOOTING.

Official advices indicate that Chang's mercenary troops are near revolt and numerous lootings have been reported. Very strict measures are deemed necessary to prevent loss of lives and the property of nationals and foreigners. It is stated that Chang previously removed most of the arms and munitions from the arsenal.

## THE BOYCOTT OF HONGKONG.

### QUESTION BY MR. LOOKER IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ormsby Gore, replying to Mr. H. W. Looker with regard to the Canton boycott of British goods, particularly British trade from Hongkong, reported that unofficial discussions were proceeding between the representatives of Chinese merchants in Hongkong and the Canton Strike Committee. He thought it was far more likely to result in good if the negotiations were left in an unofficial form at present.

## GALLANTRY AT SEA.

### BOARD OF TRADE RECOGNITION.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Albert Medal upon George Henry White, Second Engineer of the s.s. *Paul Beau* of Hongkong. His Majesty has also been pleased, upon the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to So Hau, fireman of that vessel.

On May 4th, 1925, the *Paul Beau* was proceeding from Hongkong to Canton when a tube blew out in the starboard boiler, projecting a stream of boiling water and steam 35 feet long into the after end of the boiler room and engine room; the engine and boiler rooms are in one compartment, there being no dividing bulkhead. At the time of the accident two men, Hau Foong and So Hau were on duty on the boilers, and two others on the engines. Hau Foong was immediately overcome and collapsed, and So Hau at once went to his assistance and, at the risk of his life, managed to drag him clear of the scalding water before making his way on deck, when he collapsed also. Meanwhile, the other two men sought refuge in the tunnel way.

Observing a thick cloud of steam rising from the engine and boiler rooms to the level of the promenade deck, George Henry White suspected what had happened, and, wrapping his face in wet towelling, made his way through the steam along the top of the boilers and shut off the valves connecting the boilers to the engines, and the valve connecting the two boilers. The three men in the engine and boiler rooms were reached as soon as the steam had cleared away, and were removed in a state of collapse to the upper deck. But for the gallantry of Mr. White they would in all probability have been suffocated by the escaping steam.

Mr. White ran a very grave risk, since he had to grope about in the scalding steam fog, blinded by the covering on his head, in his endeavour to shut the stop valves on the boilers, and he might have encountered the full force of the issuing steam, in which case the result would have been fatal. In spite of being badly scalded, he took charge, and, having effected the necessary repairs, raised steam again, thus enabling the vessel to be brought safely to the wharf at Canton, where the injured men were removed to hospital.

## THREE DAYS IN KALGAN.

### KUOMINTANG LEADER'S CHAGRIN.

### FENG REJECTS PLAN OF COMMITTEE CABINET.

"Three days in Kalgan" may be a fitting caption to the following story, which, coming as it does from an apparently reliable source, says the Peking correspondent of the *P. & T. Times*, throws some light upon the rapid turn of events in Peking and the way in which Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang was persuaded to put his foot down upon the activities of the radical elements here.

On November 29th, the report of the mob violence in Peking was received in Kalgan. On the very day, Mr. Hsu Chien, suspected of being one of the leaders of the radical elements in Peking, arrived in Kalgan with the purpose of persuading the Christian General to accept his plan of a Government, which is said to be based upon a Committee form. Marshal Feng did not have time to receive him. But Mr. Hsu was received by General Chang Tze Kiang and General Liu Tze Lung. Mr. Hsu pointed that this was the only possible way of saving the country, and that unless his recommendations were accepted and carried out in practice by the Kuominchun, he would not remain in the North any longer.

This idea did not meet with the approval of Marshal Feng himself, or of those who were near to him, and it was politely rejected, on the ground that Marshal Feng did not wish to dictate the form of Government in Peking, which must necessarily be decided upon by all the interested parties after the military situation has settled down.

The rejection of his plan aroused Mr. Hsu Chien's intense anger. Before leaving Kalgan, Mr. Hsu wrote a long epistle to the Christian General, strongly denouncing General Hsuang Fu and Dr. C. T. Wang, who were suspected of being largely responsible for the rejection of his plan.

On the same day, Mr. Hsu Shih Yin, accompanied by two Kuominchun representatives, also arrived in Kalgan, with the obvious purpose of consulting Marshal Feng as to the political re-organization in Peking. Marshal Feng made it, then and there, very clear to all his visitors that as far as he was concerned, he would continue his support of the Provisional Executive, so long as he could dispose of the evil elements of the present Government. As to the ultimate form of the Government, it must be decided by all the interested parties after the war.

On November 30th—which is the second day in the narrative of the story—Marshal Feng did not receive callers on account of slight indisposition. He expressed the same opinion, however, to those who had the privilege of seeing him at his private residence. He also regretted the burning of *Chen Pao* by the radicals for no other reason than that it expressed views not tasteful to the radical elements in Peking.

The third day in Kalgan—December 1st—witnessed a private debate between Mr. Hsu Chien on the one hand and some of Marshal Feng's councellors on the other as to the merit of mob violence as a political weapon. The debate was a friendly one, which was nothing more than an exchange of views. Mr. Hsu Chien was asked as to why the mobs destroyed the *Chen Pao* in Peking, especially when they were fighting for freedom of assembly and speech themselves. Mr. Hsu said that as the said paper was the organ of a particular clique and did not represent genuine public opinion, it should be burned down.

In short, the "three days in Kalgan" served to show how hard the radical elements and the conservative counsellors each tried to win the support and confidence of the Christian General. The radical elements have apparently lost out. Without listening to Mr. Hsu's counsel, Marshal Feng telegraphed to General Lu Chung Lin to the effect that while no patriotic movements should be interfered with, peace and order in Peking should be maintained at all cost.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, stated:—

The anticyclone remains stationary and continues to increase in intensity. The position of the typhoon is uncertain. Owing to lack of returns it is probably situated to the north of the Pelew Islands, moving north-west. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the coast and over the Northern China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds, strong cloudy.

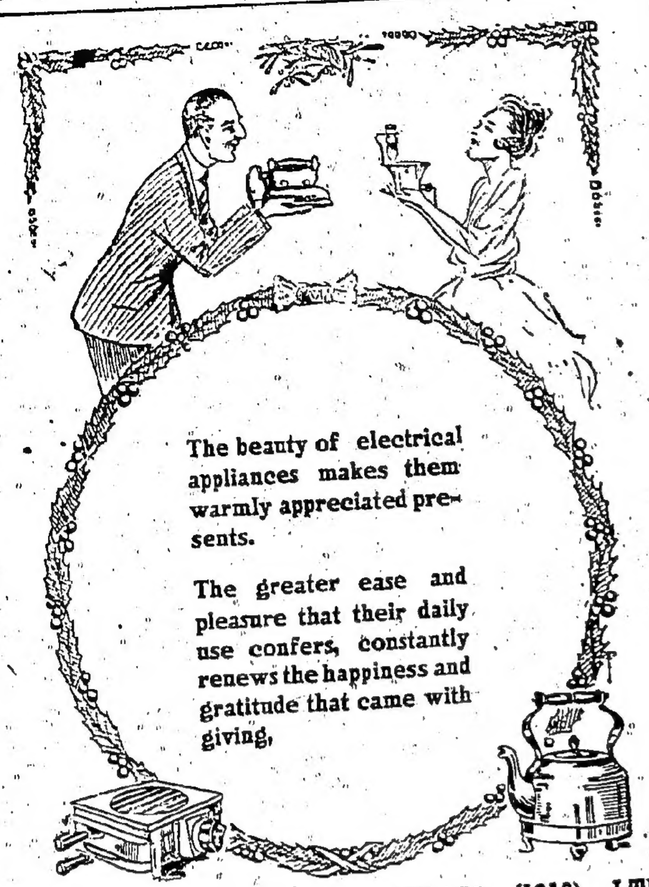
A message received in Hongkong from the Manila Observatory last evening stated that the cyclone or typhoon was North-West of the Pelew Islands, including Northward.

## CALENDARS FOR 1926.

We have for acknowledgment from The Blue Funnel Line a wall calendar bearing a picture of an "A" class Blue Funnel Liner at the docks in the centre of a busy wharf scene; and also a useful stand calendar suitable for an office desk.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha wall calendar is surmounted by an artistic Japanese picture in colours.

We acknowledge also the receipt of a useful day by day tear off slip calendar from the B.A.T. Co.

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## 24 PHILOSOPHERS ON MARRIAGE.

### COUNT KEYSERLING'S NEW BOOK.

When Mr. Bernard Shaw was asked to contribute to "The Book of Marriage" which Count Keyserling, head of the School of Wisdom at Darmstadt, and author of "The Travel Diary of a Philosopher," has just given to the world (published by Niels Campmann, Celle) he sent this message in reply:—

No man dare write the truth about marriage while his wife lives. Unless, that is, he hates her, like Strindberg, and I don't. I shall read the volume with interest, knowing that it will consist chiefly of evasions, but I will not contribute to it.

With this intimation Count Keyserling ushers in a distinguished company of professors of ethnography and psychiatry, doctors of medicine and letters, of both sexes, whom he asked to help him to compile a "symphony of marriage," illuminating all the spiritual aspects, and those only, of man and woman in their legalised relation to one another as creatures of different sex, not merely as the mothers and fathers of the next generation.

The result, says a Berlin correspondent, is a book of real importance. A mystic and a visionary, Count Keyserling desires to help mankind to solve the problem of why marriage is so difficult an undertaking.

#### LOW PERCENTAGE OF THE HENPECKED.

The newest and most intriguing aspects of the problem are those presented by Dr. Kretschmer, Professor of Psychiatry at Tübingen. Under the heading "The Body in Relation to the Soul in Marriage" he discusses marriage according to type, and gives concrete examples of well and ill-matched pairs well on in married life, a hundred in number, whom he has studied with exhaustive thoroughness. Of this hundred he found that only thirteen were a justification of the popular superstition that men and women grow alike, even in externals, after many years of living together. Sixty-three were still the extremes in temperament and appearance they had always been, while the other twenty-four were "indifferent," offering no striking signs of having reacted either way. It is the short, plump, active, serenely-balanced, cheerful pair who grow to look alike, it seems—probably, one imagines, as stoutness increases. But as two very lively people do not attract one another, this cheerful type seldom finds the proper mate.

Only eight men of the hundred were of the domestic tyrant or "Shoik" type, which, the Professor assures us, when not due to nervous disturbance, is out of date. Four of these had wives who possessed humour and managed them; the other four had reduced their wives to pale, resentful, depressed shadows. On the other hand that popular couple of the comic papers, the hen-pecked husband and his Xantippe partner, were only once represented among the hundred.

#### THE TWO FIDELITIES.

The individual themes were inspired by the Count according to the quantications of his helpers. But after reading the Leyden professor, Nieuwenhuis, on the development of marriage as a social institution, Rabindranath Tagore on Indian marriage ideals, Havelock Ellis on "Love as an Art"; Mrs. Beatrice Hinkle, the American specialist on feminine psychology, on "Marriage in the New World"; Professor Dahlke, the great authority on Buddhism, on "Marriage Viewed as Shackles"; and Jung and Adler on general physchological aspects of the married state, one finds age-old questions still unsolved, and conflicting theories still warring with one another. For this reason alone, to find a theory of Count Keyserling himself on "Puting the Problem Properly" coinciding in principle with a view held by Princess Mechtild Lichnowsky, one of the most brilliant women writing in Germany to-day on "Marriage as a Work of Art," gives food for thought.

"Sexual fidelity means less in marriage than fidelity in regard to pulling together as a social and economic entity. Whichever partner breaks up a home for the sake of a new passion is more immoral than Messalina, who remained empress by day, wherever she chose to spend her nights," says the Count.

"Let married couples keep strict regard with regard to what they let their surroundings see and hear," says the Princess, and advocates a certain amount of reserve as regards private thoughts and actions towards one another. Untidiness enhances the charm of life. The basis of the perfect homelife is perfect politeness.

#### WOMAN'S "COMMON-SENSE."

Count Keyserling is easily the most provocative writer of the twenty-four. He considers the non-intellectual aristocrat who only seeks a life-partner of his own standing the most easily satisfied in marriage, and of all nationalities on earth the Englishman of this type the wisest in his choice. He sees marriage as a masculine problem only. Woman, he thinks, endowed by nature with more practical realism and common-sense and also more capable of altruism and sacrifice, was obviously destined to make the best of things as she finds them.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## OXFORD SETS A NEW FASHION.

### FANTASTIC LEATHER JERKINS FOR GOLF.

The day of freakish garments at Oxford seems for the moment to have passed, for undergraduates have expressed to their tailors that they are tired of the famous "Oxford bags."

The manager of a well-known firm of university tailors told a newspaper representative last month that all the fancy colours for flannel trousers have now been abandoned.

"We have no orders at all," he said, "for rose beige and brick-red coloured materials. The undergraduates are wearing ordinary cloth with trousers unturned up and rather full. They have no longer, however, the balloon effect of a few months ago.

THE SHAPE OF THE COAT.

"They now seem to be concentrating on the shape of the coat. The double-breasted jacket seems to have taken on a new lease of life, but it must fit very closely to the hips and have fairly tight sleeves.

"In regard to evening dress this is particularly noticeable, for we have more orders for double-breasted dinner jackets than for the old type. The practice of wearing a white waistcoat with the dinner jacket, hitherto only allowed to the Americans, is becoming rapidly general.

"The only striking feature of the present Oxford fashions are in regard to golf clothing. Nearly every young man has now adopted a leather jerkin which he wears in place of the pull-over.

"These jerkins are often coloured in most fantastic fashions, and are usually worn without a jacket. I do not think, however, that they will last very long, for in wet weather they become clammy and dirty, and are never very comfortable.

THE SHADE OF THE PINK.

"One of the most popular colours with regard to shirts, handkerchiefs, and ties, all of which must be made of the same material and colour, is a particular shade of pink. This is a very deep pink, with a slight tinge of mauve.

"The general tendency is to make lines very straight, and the recent practice of making one's clothing tubular has been abandoned."

## BROAD ARROW TO GO.

### WHEN CLOTHES STOCK IS USED UP.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, at a meeting of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in London last month, indicated that the use of the broad-arrow mark on prisoners' clothing is to be discontinued. Sir William said:

"We are trying now to remove all unnecessary degradation from prisoners. You remember how you used to see in pictures prisoners marked all over with the broad arrow. As soon as all the cloth now in stock is worked out, and it is nearly worked out, these broad arrows will disappear.

"Decent, respectable clothing is now provided for prisoners, so as not to put upon them the taint of imprisonment, all with the idea of improving their position and morale."

Justice he continued, was no longer intended to punish punitively. It was intended to punish for reformation. Unless prisoners were discharged better men and better women the administration of justice had lamentably failed.

SHORT SENTENCES CRUEL.

Many female recidivists were poor miserable elderly women who were beyond hope of reformation. The State would have to consider very soon whether it might not give power to order preventive detention of a kindly character for these unfortunate old people who are not convicted of serious crimes.

The cruelty and the wickedness of a fortnight's or three weeks' imprisonment for a first offender was beyond words. They had made an experiment at Wakefield recently. No prisoner was sent there for less than six months, and by a system of intensified work and education and of careful individual visiting the experiment was producing very satisfactory results. It was going very far to prove that a sentence of six months was in the interests of the prisoner. He hoped this system would be extended.

[Five years ago the Prison Commissioners in their report said that the broad arrow on prison clothing was to be abolished.]

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH ENGLAND?

[BY S. E. VAN OSS, EDITOR OF THE "HAAGSCHE POST."]

The *Spectator* honours me undeservedly by asking me for my views on this subject, and gives me eight hundred words to answer the question. To do full justice to the subject eight hundred thousand would probably barely suffice. But a French wit has said that every book can be compressed into one chapter, every chapter into one paragraph, and every paragraph into one sentence. And, remembering this, it occurs to me that the whole matter can be dealt with adequately not in eight hundred thousand words, or eight hundred, but in eight. Here they are: "England has idled and played away her position."

Your long era of conquest, expansion, exploration and exploitation begat a period of leisure and laziness—no unusual thing in the history of civilization. Expanson and exploration and exploitation had, together with your enterprising spirit, made you rich in the period between the Napoleonic and Boer Wars. Of course, the enormous advantages of a wonderful geographical situation, of cheap coal and iron, excellent leadership, and an abundance of intelligent workers contributed their share. All these advantages gave you a unique and privileged position as "the world's workshop." You grew exceedingly rich; your riches increased by leaps and bounds, and you accumulated vast economic reserves. You could afford to take it easy; or you did take it easy. You took to enjoying yourselves, led lives largely devoted to pleasure and refinement. You gave the world horse-racing, cricket, football, lawn tennis. Many of you became globe trotters, and all of you came to regard regular holidays as part of everybody's birthright. You invented that week-end—God bless you for it!—which we on the Continent call *la semaine Anglaise*. You became golf maniacs. Your leaders went late to their office, took long for luncheon, left the counting-house early for their clubs. Your workmen demanded less hours and invented ca' canny. Likewise, they spent much time and money at the "pub," and on betting, football, the "pictures," etc."

It would all have been splendid if it could have been kept up. In a way you were able to afford it, up to say 1900 or so. But whilst you enjoyed an era of wealth, leisure, ease, and pastimes, the very foundations of that era became undermined. Without your being aware of it others rose up and got busy whilst you were resting on your laurels. Where once you had virtual monopolies in trade, manufacturing, shipping, banking, etc., many new rivals entered the field: Germany, the United States, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, etc. Your Colonies became Dominions; they set up for themselves, economically as well as politically. They would no longer be exploited by you in the old sense. They even began to compete with you. The same holds good of your Dependencies, of India, Egypt, etc., and of that vast and hitherto very profitable sphere of influence, China. Hence, there came an end to your unique position in oversea markets, and to all that pertains to this position; and hence the situation became downright full of anxiety when the War had depleted your vast reservoirs of wealth, which for so many years had brought you untold millions, besides giving you, in trade and industry, all the advantages of the financially strong.

I might here also enlarge upon political changes; upon the gradual transition from an essentially feudal structure of society to a democracy; upon the consequences of the rise of the masses to great political power; and upon certain direct results thereof, such as high taxation, and doles to the unemployed; which doles simply mean eating up your already diminished capital reserves to no purpose whatever. But the limits of the space you place at my disposal force me to forgo.

And the remedy? It is, in its essence, a very simple prescription and a seasoned one. Your own sagacious King gave it, I well remember, years ago, when still Prince of Wales, in a speech at the Guildhall: "Wake up, England!" By waking up, by putting in more work and less play, all of you, high and low; by raising the level of education and of efficiency you will, aided by the many sterling qualities of your race, retrieve a considerable part of the ground you have lost. Not all of it. For the world's purchasing power has seriously decreased owing to the War; many former customers have become competitors; and there are now many dangerous rivals in the race where formerly you had a virtual walk-over. It seems to me out of the question altogether that under these new conditions you can ever reconquer the whole of your *former* preeminence in trade and industry; and that may postulate such changes in your economic structure as are already being heralded by your leaders—the partial transfer of your national economic activities from the red factory to the green fields.

My analysis and my conclusions are so little cheerful that I have hesitated to put them before you. But grateful memories, after long and frequent intercourse with your splendid and charming people, urge me to say what I think without mincing words, in the hope that these views of a foreign well-wisher may contribute a mite towards restoring Old England to that economic health and vigour which has so long been the material foundation of the spiritual and cultural lead by which she has enriched the world.—*Spectator*.

This, he argues, should be easy, as she originally chose the man, supporting his view of woman's predatory qualities by citing Germany's leading feminine psychologist, Dr. Mathilde von Kemnitz, who has long pleaded for protective associations not for young girls but for adolescent boys. One misses a Latin point of view in a book predominantly German in tone in spite of the foreign collaborators.

Professor Dahlke, the Buddhist, is the only writer who definitely rejects marriage as likely to lead to unhappiness.


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WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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## HOW TO LIVE LONG.

### MODERATION, EARLY RISING, AND HARD WORK.

[BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.]

The London *Evening Standard* has been printing a symposium on "How to Live Long", to which many well-known men have been contributing. The following statement is by Sir William Pryke, the new Lord Mayor of London:

If I am to believe those who claim to be in the position to know—and I see no reason for doubting them except that I feel about half my accredited age—I was born in the year 1847, and consequently become Lord Mayor at the age of seventy-eight. Possibly this distinction would not have been mine had I not always believed in living moderately and taking plenty of exercise, and working hard.

I received the heritage of a good constitution, and have lived more or less quietly since that remote day, seventy-eight years ago, when I am reputed to have been born. I have always had a natural liking for exercise and fresh air, with the result that, apart from those ailments which attack all children, I have lived a long and generally healthy life.

TURTLE SOUP'S VIRTUES.

A little under eight hours' sleep has always been sufficient for me, and I have never suffered from insomnia. The control of a business in the City of London, even in pre-war times, when money was plentiful and expenses were low, was not without its worries, but about fifteen years ago, when I was in my sixties, I began to feel a little out of sorts and as the local practitioner could not diagnose my complaint to his satisfaction, he induced me to go to a Harley-street specialist. The man I saw had acted as special medical adviser to the late Mr. Gladstone, and was recognised as a great authority in the medical world.

I remember he told me, among other things which proved very serviceable to me afterwards, that turtle soup was one of the most nourishing and easily digested of courses. Consequently I shall have no qualms as to this item reappearing on the menu at Guildhall and Mansion House banquets, as it has been doing for centuries past.

I have my own personal scruples in the matter of other items which may, in the ordinary course of things, be served for the benefit of my guests. But no good host, be he Lord Mayor or private citizen, would allow his own rules of diet to be applied to the guests at his table.

Personally, I find rich meat, pork and so on, are better left untouched. I am very sparing with beef and mutton, and am careful not to take oily fish, to avoid salmon, and, indeed, all cured fish as being unsuitable. My medical adviser told me to beware of the kipper, and I take his advice.

White foods, however, appeal to me: game of various descriptions, chicken, and so on. My breakfast is of the usual English order—porridge, bacon, eggs, poached and fried and treated in a variety of other ways, toast and marmalade.

I shall not be known as a teetotal Lord Mayor, for I have never been one of the abstainers, though I think I am a temperate man. My indulgences are confined to a little whisky, well diluted. I don't take champagne and very little of any other wine. In fact, my tastes are very simple. But as with the food courses, so with beverages, the traditional customs of the Mansion House will be continued during our year of office. Wines will be served to suit the taste of all who honour us as our guests.

Many persons at some time of their life make an attack on the smoking habit. Cigarettes, pipes, and cigars are put aside for a time, in some instances for good. Some decide to smoke only after dinner. I am seventy-eight, and I enjoy a good strong Havana cigar immediately after breakfast. After lunch I take another cigar and smoke several during the day without feeling my health prejudiced in any way.

My predecessor in office was a good athlete, and has many cycling exploits to his credit. I am afraid I have never been a great success in the sports field. Tennis I have played, and I have made two honest attempts over a period of several years to enjoy and excel at golf. Each time I have been unsuccessful. About fifteen years ago I joined a golf club at Wanstead, but did not distinguish myself on the local links, and gave it up. A little later, stimulated by the slogan of "Seaside golf," I made another attempt to like the game, and to play it well by joining the club at Kingsdown, near Deal. But I could not catch the genuine golf fever. It is ten years since I played a round, and I feel that without it I am quite as healthy as I should be were I one of the great multitude who live for the game.

AN EARLY MORNING STROLL.

Some years ago I was in luck. I happened on a little estate, then in the market at a reasonable figure, laid out according to my liking, and plentifully supplied with flowering shrubs, in which I am more interested when I am off duty than in any sport, ancient or modern. In my little establishment at Wanstead we have numerous varieties of flowering shrubs—rhododendrons, azaleas and the like—which, though requiring a little attention, are an inexhaustible source of pleasure.

In my younger days I used to rise early; now-a-days I am rarely up before 7.a.m. That allows me just an hour for an early-morning stroll on or around Epping Forest, where there are some six or seven thousand acres of land open to the public, and I can still do my six or seven miles' walk without resting or undue fatigue. After breakfast, instead of hurrying into town, as I used to do, I go into the garden and superintend the work there. Another pleasant hour passes enjoyably, and it is well into the

(*Continued on next column.*)

morning—usually half-past ten—when I now reach the City.

My advice, therefore, to anyone who would live a long and healthy life is to rise early, take as much country air as possible, eat wisely, drink sparingly, and concentrate on work, which is the best individual and national exercise.

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This is the first of a series of articles on the subject written for the *Evening Standard* by notable people including:—The Aga Khan, Sir William Orpen, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. J. B. Clynes, M.P., Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, Sir Harry Lauder, Pachmann, the famous pianist, Jack Hobbs, the cricketer.

## WRITING HISTORY AT EIGHTY.

### MR. HUMPHRY WARD'S BOOK ON THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

A history of the Athenæum Club, and therefore of many of the leading figures in English history in contemporaneous times, is to be published by Mr. Humphry Ward in the New Year.

That was the surprise announcement of Mr. Ward on his 80th birthday last month.

Mr. Ward has been well known for the last half-century for his contributions to the more serious literature of the day.

His wife, Mrs. Humphry Ward, was known to millions of English-speaking people all over the world through the novels she wrote towards the end of last century.

"I have been a member of the Athenæum Club for forty years," Mr. Ward told an *Evening Standard* interviewer, "and as the history of the club has never been recorded I have been entrusted with the task.

"I took all the documents on the death of the librarian last year, and have now completed the history. It will be issued for private circulation only soon after Christmas, and no doubt will be issued to the public generally at some later date.

After all, the Athenæum Club does not take an active part in outside affairs as so many clubs do nowadays. It represents the original conception of a club in which men may meet, exchange their views, and acquire friendship.

"It is non-political and belongs to no particular class. We try to get the leading men of the day in letters, the arts, the Services, and other worthy spheres."

Mr. Ward received many congratulations to-day on his 80th birthday.

## IMPORTANT RUGGER EXPERIMENT.

### NEW ZEALAND FORMATION IN IRISH TRIAL.

The international rugger player, Kershaw, writing to the *Evening Standard*, states that he understands that as an experiment the New Zealand formation of eight backs and seven forwards will be tried in one team in the Irish trial, while the other will be composed of the orthodox eight in the pack.

It is an open secret that clubs in South Ireland were deeply influenced by the theories so attractively put into practice during the last visit of the All Blacks.

The Irish internationals, Crawford and Lieutenant Browne, took pains to get first-hand information from Porter, Richardson and Nicholls, and an explanation of the New Zealanders' strategy, and there was striking evidence at Oxford last week, when Dublin University, playing in the New Zealand formation, heavily defeated the 'Varsity.

They were not the only Irishmen impressed by the New Zealand strategy.

## BIRTH OF THE TANK.

### KITCHENER'S PESSIMISM.

### CROWN FIGHTS CLAIM.

"I'm sick of people telling me what cars will do. . . . If it does what you say, it will revolutionise warfare."

According to dramatic evidence before the High Court last month by Captain Bede Bentley, an inventor, these remarks were made by the late Lord Kitchener when the famous "tank" were first under discussion.

Captain Bentley claims that he originated the idea of the "tank," and wants compensation to the extent of £300,000.

Captain Bentley, who is a son of the architect of Westminster Cathedral, gave evidence that he first met Lord Kitchener during the Boer War. Later he fought in Somaliland and in Egypt, and was wounded seven times, a fact which prevented his active participation in the Great War.

1914 INTERVIEW.

He obtained an interview with Lord Kitchener in October, 1914, offering help by reason of his wide knowledge of machinery and mechanics.

Lord Kitchener, crossing to a window overlooking a quadrangle, said, "Bentley, you know something about cars. I'm sick of people telling me what cars will do. I want someone to tell what they won't do. I've got a sort of car here. Study it, and give me your opinion."

Bentley went to the quadrangle, where he saw a tarpaulin-sheathed, sentry-guarded motor 'bus with armour plating instead of the usual advertisements and windows.

Bentley's hostile view evidently annoyed Colonel Fitzgerald, Lord Kitchener's secretary, but Lord Kitchener abruptly agreed, saying: "Exactly what I've been saying. I want a vehicle able to cross country and play the part of an armoured car independently of roads."

Bentley the same evening wrote to Colonel Fitzgerald, saying: "The 'bus will be ineffective unless you invite the Germans to come on to the roads to meet you. I suggest putting an armoured body on a caterpillar, enabling it to cross country to the enemy's trenches."

Lord Kitchener then took Bentley home to dinner, and talked with him for three hours, while Bentley elaborated his idea. With rubber bands and pins he sketched on Lord Kitchener's blotting-pad a squat sort of mobile pyramid, with guns underneath. They actually used the significant word "tanks."

When leaving, Bentley said he intended to go to the Patent Office to take out a provisional patent, but Lord Kitchener, who was enthusiastic at the idea, replied, "Oh, no, Bentley, that would never do. Above everything, it must be secret. Don't take out a patent. You can trust me. I'll protect your interests."

CLAIMS £300,000.

Captain Bentley is claiming £300,000. He said that he suggested that tanks should carry cylinders of poison gas. Lord Kitchener, he declared, was aware that the Germans in 1913 had manufactured poison gas and were experimenting against sheep, but that gas had not been tried as an effective war weapon.

Captain Bentley went to Russia as liaison officer, and later to German East Africa. He did not return until after Lord Kitchener's death. He regarded Lord Kitchener as having made a solemn promise to protect his interests.

Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., the Solicitor-General, in opening the Treasury's case, said that several people before the war had suggested a vehicle capable of traversing rough country. H. G. Wells wrote an ingenious tale in 1908, embodying the idea, and Colonel Swinton, who became the official "Eye-Witness," suggested in July, 1914, the development of the Holt tractor, with a view to penetrating the enemy's trenches.

Mercifully for Britain, the problem was not left to a group of officers, but Mr. Winston Churchill, on the outbreak of the war, ordered immediate experiments to be made. He presented a memorandum

(*Continued on next Column*).

to the Cabinet in January, 1915, emphasising the powerful effect of armoured tractors, able to smash obstructions and sweep the trenches with machine-guns and bombs, and announced that he had ordered 20. The initial tank, which was nicknamed "Little Willie," could not do the job, and as a consequence Lord Kitchener was pessimistic.

Mr. Churchill persisted, and produced a second type, which was called "Big Willie," or "Mother," which was the forerunner of the successful tank. Lord Kitchener still was not enthusiastic, saying that it would be an easy target, and would be demolished by the first shell that hit it.

## MORE CURES BY M. COUE.

### STAMMERERS CEASE TO STAMMER.

M. Coué, that extraordinary little white-bearded, white-haired man from Nancy, with his curiously stressed English and his voice always persuasive and rising at times to a soothing falsetto, took some three thousand people into his confidence at the Albert Hall last month, much as a mother comforts a nervous child.

The most interesting part of his lecture both for believers and infidels was that devoted to actual experiments on sufferers from the audience.

A man came forward. "This gentleman tells me he stammers," said M. Coué. "It is probable that soon he will stammer no longer."

Then, "Do you know why you stammer?" asked the little Frenchman. "Because you fear that you will. Say now with me, syllable by syllable, 'I don't fear to stammer any longer'." Slowly, painfully, the sufferer followed the carefully enunciated words.

"Now, as a phrase!"

The man spoke the sentence slowly, but without hesitation. "Now say, 'I am sure that I shall not stammer any longer'." He did so.

"And now," said M. Coué, "say 'I am cured.' Again, louder, shout it." The patient faced the audience and shouted "I am cured!" Emotion gripped the onlookers by the throat for a second; then they burst into applause.

Another stammerer followed the same treatment, with the same result.

## A FUNERAL COMEDY.

### PUNISHMENT FOR DELAY IN SHAVING ORDER.

There is a remarkable sequel to the drastic shaving order issued on the demise of the late Maharaja of Kashmir as a sign of national mourning by Colonel Janaksing, the senior member of the State Council.

The dearth of the barbers was so great on the day of burial that one subordinate official of the Palace could not get shaved before the funeral procession had started. That was so serious an offence that immediate cognisance was taken of it by the highest executive officer of Jammu. The poor man was just in the middle of being shaved when three orders were served on him: (1) Suspension from service, (2) expulsion from the compound of the Palace, and (3) notice of a criminal prosecution. The military and the police authorities came on the scene, the culprit was asked to get up, half-shaved as he was, with the rest of his face lathered, and physically forced to quit the precincts of the Palace. Disgusted with the treatment so meted out to him, he has sent in his resignation after eighteen years of service.

The Mohammedans escaped all this trouble as their religion forbade them to shave. But others had to undergo this discipline, and the barbers in Kashmir had the time of their lives. Some demanded exorbitant amounts, the charges being two shillings per head, while ordinarily it would be even less than a penny for a clean shave.


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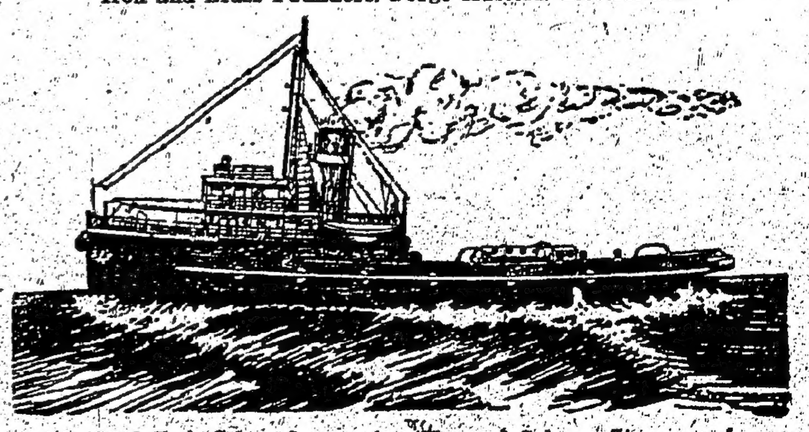

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## SHIPPING NEWS

### ARRIVALS.

December 16th.

*Honghwa*, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. A. Mackenzie, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A98.—Seng Hoon Hong.

December 17th.

*Aki Maru*, Japanese str., 6,023 tons, Capt. Y. Kawashima, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

*Empress of Canada*, British str., 21,517 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R., from Vancouver, B.C., which port she left on November 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.

*Hydrangea*, British str., 581 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Chinese S.S. Co.

*Kojun Maru*, Japanese str., 1,205 tons, Capt. N. Ishiguro, from Dairen, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—M.B.K.

*Tjibodas*, Dutch str., 2,053 tons, Capt. J. Muaribout, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with general cargo and sugar, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

*West Sequana*, American str., 3,521 tons, Capt. E. Svedstrup, from Los Angeles and Foochow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Struthers and Barry.

### CLEARANCES.

December 17th.

*Aki Maru*, for Nagasaki.
*City of Durban*, for Cebu.
*Chenan*, for Swatow.
*Honghwa*, for Amoy.
*Iyo Maru*, for Nagasaki.
*Jade*, for Kwang Chow Wan.
*Namsang*, for Tourane.
*Tatamba*, for Singapore.
*Taming*, for Hoihow.
*Yuen Sang*, for Singapore.

### HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels in the harbour yesterday was much below the figures prevailing for the past week or so. The total number recorded at 9 a.m. was 59, of which 29 were British.

Five vessels arrived during the twenty-four hours, two being British and three Japanese. There were 11 departures, including the s.s. *Kotsu Maru* which cleared for Swatow.

The arrivals were as under:—The s.s. *Kinuyo* (Br.) from Bangkok and *Hoihow* with 2,321 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Honghwa* (Br.) from Rangoon and Singapore with 280 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Hozan Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung with 767 tons of general merchandise and mail; the s.s. *Koujun Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen with 2,600 tons of vermicelli, cement and sundries and the s.s. *Aki Maru* (Japanese) from Melbourne and Manila with 446 tons of general cargo and mail.

### CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong ..... 6,414 tons.
For ports beyond ..... 2,315 ,,

Total ..... 8,765 tons.

(Previous Day).

For Hongkong ..... 5,652 tons.
For ports beyond ..... 13,682 ,,

Total ..... 19,334 tons.

Of the cargo for Hongkong, 2,601 tons were brought by the two British vessels; while of the remainder, 2,600 tons was entered by a Japanese steamer. Deck passengers entered numbered 627.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, were the s.s. *West Sequana* (American) from Foochow with general cargo and the *Empress of Canada* from Vancouver and Shanghai with general cargo and a heavy Christmas mail from Canada, the States, Japan and Shanghai as well as mail from Home and Europe *via* Siberia.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

When the *Empress of Canada* returns from Manila next Wednesday, she will, follow the *Empress of Asia*, into dock for the annual overhaul. The *Empress of Canada* will go to Taikoo Dock for her repairs. The *Empress of Asia* is at the Kowloon Dock. The *Empress of Canada* leaves for Manila this morning and following her overhaul will sail for Vancouver again on January 22nd. The *Empress of Asia* leaves dock in time to sail for that port on January 7th. The *Empress of Russia* and the *Empress of Australia* will follow these vessels into dock in due course, the former going to the Kowloon Dock on January 6th, departing for Vancouver on February 5th and the latter liner goes to Taikoo Dock on January 16th and leaves for Vancouver on February 19th.

Dockyard trials have been carried out this week on the *Taishan*, built at Taikoo to the order of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.

The *Sui An* has resumed her Macao run after being docked for one day.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Agra* (Swedish East Asiatic), due Jan. 1st, 1926.
*Benwrackie* (Ben Line), due to-day.
*Cublenz* (N.D.L.), due to-morrow.
*Empress of Russia* (C.P.R.), due December 31st.
*Formosa* (Swedish East Asiatic), due December 25th.
*Takada* (B.I. & Apcar), due December 20th.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Empress of Canada*, on December 17th:—Miss C. Benjamin, Mrs. C. Cary, Mrs. G. B. Cassel, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dybendorf, Miss R. G. Dubendorf, Mr. J. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Miller, Mr. Geo. Wm. Munro, Mr. H. W. Page, Mr. I. L. Rawn, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vaughan and son, Mr. S. G. Hindes, Mr. O. F. Alleman, Mr. M. A. Annett, Mr. P. A. Bargat, Mrs. M. Brennwald, Mrs. B. Brown, Mr. R. Clancy, Mr. A. C. Doane, Sir Chas. and Lady Dobell, Miss J. Dobell, Mrs. F. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. James Grossman, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Mr. W. G. Kinnear, Miss C. Laird, Mr. J. McHutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas, Miss G. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reimers, Mr. V. Rose, Mr. S. W. Rossuck, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Miss M. L. Smith, Miss Judy L. Smith, Mrs. S. Stafford, Stafford, Miss M. Tyrell, Mr. Hanbury Williams, Mr. E. C. Wood, Mrs. Bang How, Mr. Y. H. and Mrs. Chu, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Chun, Mr. Yan K. Kwaan, Mr. A. Kay, Mrs. Y. T. Liang and three children, Mr. Chang Kee, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Liang, Mr. K. Mun, Mrs. Wong Se Wai, Mr. T. W. K. and Mrs. Chun and Mrs. Wing Kee, Mr. H. T. Vander Linde, Mrs. E. C. Arnold, Mr. L. G. Delmas, Mrs. R. J. Dunlap and son, Mrs. R. O. Haskett, Capt. A. R. Hopkirk, Mrs. B. M. Jones and three children, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. McNeill, Mr. R. Ramsay, Mrs. J. S. and Miss Beryl Rogers, Mr. A. Webster, Mr. R. B. Boynton, Miss M. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dovey, Mrs. A. Hughes, Mr. Ben. Fusen, Mr. Arthur Ross, Mr. D. Ross, Mr. C. K. Chan, Mr. Y. C. Chang, Mr. K. C. Kwok, Mr. S. S. Liang, Mr. D. Y. Lin, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Lo, Mr. C. C. Tang, Mr. S. C. Fan, Mr. T. H. Yu, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Larson and infant, Mrs. B. J. and Miss A. J. Pyburn.

### FISHING JUNK DAMAGED.

RUN INTO BY A LAUNCH.

A report has been made to the Harbour Office by the master of the steam launch *Yiu Cheng* of a collision with a fishing junk. The report states that about six o'clock on Wednesday the launch was going from Shaukiwan to her wharf at Hunghom and when turning round the stern of a big steamer lying at anchor there, three fishing junks were sighted lying at anchor in a position between the steamer and the wharf. The launch immediately went astern, but it was too late and the launch struck one of the fishing junks which was lying about 100 yards off the wharf, doing damage to the junk's bows to the extent of about $350. No lives were lost and no person was injured.

In his report of the occurrence, the master of the fishing junk estimates the damage to his junk at $1,000.

### "TEESTA" IN A STORM.

DISTRESSING VOYAGE FOR STRAITS PASSENGERS.

The steamer *Teesta*, a steamer carrying mails and passengers from the Straits, P.M.S. and the Far East to Madras, arrived at Madras on November 29th, after distressing experiences through the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, a passenger related how, from the morning of November 24th till November 27th, when unexpectedly the vessel came in sight of Negapatam, she braved the storm without hope, and concluded that "only good fortune and Providence had put us there. The whole time the sky had been overcast and only on a very few occasions did the sun or stars come out to ask our well being and every opportunity thus afforded to obain the accurate position of the ship was frustrated by the elements."

### B.I. MAIL AND COOLIE CONTRACT WITH STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

The text of the agreement made between the Government of the Straits Settlement and the British India Steam Navigation Co. was laid on the table of the Legislative Council at Singapore. The agreement is for five years from August 12th, 1925.

The subsidy is Rs. 120,000 per annum payable quarterly, and the Government shall take 35,000 tickets for adult labourers from Madras and/or Negapatam to Penang, Port Swettenham, or Singapore at the stipulated rates (Rs. 23 8 annas to Singapore from Madras). There is a provision for a weekly service if agreed on, when the number of tickets is open to reconsideration.

For the fortnightly mail service a further annual sum of Rs. 100,000 is agreed on, and if the mail service should be diverted, Rs. 50,000 to be added to the immigrant service.

The Company is to construct two new steamers within the next two years. Provision is made also for carrying the mails to Calcutta in time to catch the mail train for Bombay and the homeward P. & O. mail.

Numerous clauses deal with the carriage of officers, the landing and embarking of mails, the times of arrivals at ports, etc.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1925.

(*Standard of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.*)

| Date. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| December 18th | 6.57 a.m. | 5.42 p.m. |
| ,, 19th | 6.57 ,, | 5.43 ,, |
| ,, 20th | 6.58 ,, | 5.43 ,, |
| ,, 21st | 6.58 ,, | 5.44 ,, |

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)


CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

13 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMSHIPS

Special FARES to EUROPE
£120 £112 £83 £80
(PAYABLE IN LOCAL CURRENCY)

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN FOR 1926

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Via SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN PORTS.

| Steamers. | H'kong. Leave | S'hai. Leave | Kobe Leave | Y'hama. Leave | Vancvr. Arrive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | Jan. 7 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 25 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | Jan. 22 | Jan. 25 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 30 | Feb. 8 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | Feb. 5 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 11 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 22 |
| EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA | Feb. 19 | Feb. 22 | Feb. 25 | Feb. 27 | Mar. 10 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | Mar. 5 | Mar. 8 | Mar. 11 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 22 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | Mar. 19 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 25 | Mar. 27 | April 5 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | April 2 | April 5 | April 8 | April 10 | April 19 |
| EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA | April 16 | April 19 | April 22 | April 24 | May 5 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | April 30 | May 3 | May 6 | May 8 | May 17 |
| EMPRESS OF CANADA | May 14 | May 17 | May 20 | May 22 | May 31 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | May 28 | May 31 | June 3 | June 5 | June 14 |
| EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA | June 11 | June 14 | June 18 | June 19 | June 30 |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | June 25 | June 27 | June 30 | July 3 | July 12 |

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

| Leave Hongkong | Arrive Manila | | Leave Manila | Arrive Hongkong |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 18 | Dec. 20 | Empress Canada | Dec. 21 | Dec. 23 |
| Jan. 1 | Jan. 3 | Empress Russia | Jan. 4 | Jan. 8 |

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15

N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$405, G.$420, G.$440
IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec. at D./L.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Dec.
TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 17th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAWACHI MARU ... Monday, 28th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
BENGAL MARU ... Sunday, 20th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOYSAKA MARU ... Sunday, 27th Dec.
TOTTORI MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 10th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MOJI MARU (Direct-moji) ... Saturday, 19th Dec.
LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Dec.
KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Dec.
HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Jan.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 3423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. on Batavia).

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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on the 25th December, 1925

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All lower berths. Doctor carried.
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Agents:—

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Telephone 1574. York Buildings, Chater Road.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 22nd.....6.50 ,, | 5.44 ,, | ,, | 27th.....7.01 ,, | 5.47 ,, |
| ,, | 23rd.....6.50 ,, | 5.45 ,, | ,, | 28th.....7.02 ,, | 5.48 ,, |
| ,, | 24th.....7.00 ,, | 5.45 ,, | ,, | 29th.....7.02 ,, | 5.48 ,, |
| ,, | 25th.....7.00 ,, | 5.46 ,, | ,, | 30th.....7.02 ,, | 5.49 ,, |
| ,, | 26th.....7.01 ,, | 5.46 ,, | ,, | 31st.....7.03 ,, | 5.49 ,, |

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVGIATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SANDAKAN ... | "MAUSANG" | Saturday, | 19th Dec., at Noon. |
| TIENTSIN via CHEFOO ... | "CHOENGSHING" | Sunday, | 20th Dec., at 7 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG DIRECT ... | "KWAISANG" | Sunday, | 20th Dec., at Noon. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... | "MINGSANG" | ...Sunday, | 20th Dec., at Noon. |
| HONGAY ... | "CHAKSANG" | ...Tuesday, | 22nd Dec., at Noon. |
| TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ... | "YATSHING" | ...Wednesday, | 23rd Dec., at 7 a.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... | "HOSANG" | ...Thursday, | 24th Dec., at 3 p.m. |
| SANDAKAN ... | "HINSANG" | ...Saturday, | 26th Dec., at Noon |
| KOBE via SHANGHAI ... | "FOOKSANG" | ...Saturday, | 2nd Jan., at 7 a.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... | "KUMSANG" | Friday, | 15th Jan., at 3 p.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... | "NAMSANG" | ...Monday, | 25th Jan., at 3 p.m. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

| Vessel. | Due Hongkong. |
|---|---|
| "GLENSHIEL" ... | ... 25th Dec. |
| "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... | ... 10th Jan. |
| "GLENTIFFER" ... | ... 21st ,, |
| "GLENOGLE" ... | ... 3rd Feb. |
| "GLENAMOY" ... | ... 23rd ,, |

HOMEWARDS.

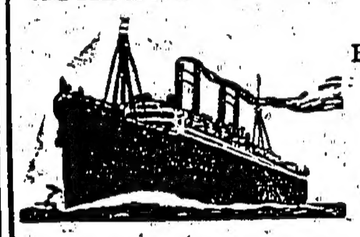
| Vessel. | Leaves H'kong. | Discharges |
|---|---|---|
| "GLENBEG" ... | ... | 24th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... | | 25th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran. |
| "GLENSHIEL" ... | ... | 31st Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3596. [11

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



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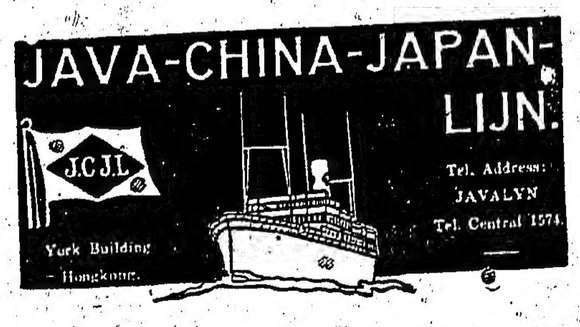
NEXT SAILINGS:

| Steamers: *Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers. | Arrival at Hongkong and Sailings for: Shanghai and Japan. | Sailings from Hongkong to: Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen via Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Port Said. |
|---|---|---|
| *"COBLENZ" ... | 19th December, 1925 | 19th January, 1926 |
| "ANHALT" ... | 2nd January, 1926 | 7th February, ,, |
| *"FULDA" ... | 30th January ,, | 7th March, ,, |
| *"DERFFLINGER" ... | 27th February ,, | 4th April, ,, |
| *"TRIER" ... | 27th March ,, | 1st May, ,, |
| *"SAARBRUECKEN" ... | 24th April ,, | 29th May, ,, |
| *"COBLENZ" ... | 22nd May ,, | 27th June, ,, |
| "ANHALT" ... | 19th June ,, | |
| *"FULDA" ... | 17th July ,, | 22nd August, ,, |

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG. [37




Regular Fortnight Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamers | From | Expected on or about | Will Leave on or about | For |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TJIBODAS ... | Java via M'kssar | 17th Dec. | 19th Dec. | Amoy & Shanghai |
| TJILIWONG ... | S'hai. & Amoy | 18th ,, | 20th ,, | B'ton & Batavia |
| TJITAROEM ... | Japan | 24th ,, | 26th ,, | Batavia |
| TJIKARANG ... | Batavia | 27th ,, | 29th ,, | Shanghai |
| TJILEBOET ... | Makassar | 31st ,, | 2nd Jan. '26 | Amoy & Shanghai |
| TJIBODAS ... | North China | 12th Jan. '26 | 15th ,, | M'ssar & S'hai. |

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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s.s. "CITY OF DURBAN" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 17th December
s.s. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... ... " ... ... 28th December

## BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.v. "WEIRBANK" ... ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 1st January

## UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

s.s. "CITY OF CAIRO" ... ... ... ... ... 29th December
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38, 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £30, 2nd Class £55.

## MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALEMBO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and *Vice Versa*.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791. [13

# BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
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AND
## AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CITY OF DURBAN" ... —via Suez Canal ... ... 17th Dec.
s.s. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... —via Suez Canal ... ... 28th Dec.
s.s. "CYCLOPS" ... ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 7th Jan., 1926.
s.s. "YANGTSE" ... ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th Jan., 1926.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to charge without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.
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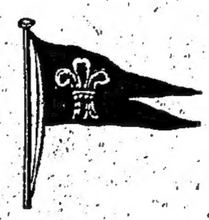
# PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTOIN

and

NEW YORK



S.S "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... ... ... ... 30th Jan., 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.

Telephone: Central 3165.
Telegrams: Furnprince. 21

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

**VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

**VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

**VETARZO REGULATORS.** Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES' on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS.

PODOS VAPORIZE WITH HOT WATER FOR FOOT BATH. TREATMENT. FOR PERFECT HEALTH, BEAUTY AND COMFORT, USE PODOS DAILY.

# P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| Steamship. | Tons. | From Hongkong (about) | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 26th Dec. Noon 1926 | Marseilles, London, A'werp, and Hull. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 9th Jan. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 23rd Jan. | Mars., London and Antwerp. |
| "DELTA" | 8,097 | 4th Feb. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 6th Feb. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KARMALA" | 9,089 | 20th Feb. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 6th Mar. | Marseilles and London. |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,985 | 13th Mar. | Mars., L'don, A'werp., and Hamburg. |
| "KHIVA" | 9,135 | 20th Mar. | Marseilles, London, and Antwerp. |
| "MOREA" | 10,918 | 3rd Apr. | Marseilles and London. |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,155 | 17th Apr. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 21st Apr. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 1st May | Marseilles and London. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 15th May | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

### BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "TALMA" | 10,000 | 4th Jan. | Singapore, Penang and Calcutta. |
| "TAKADA" | 6,949 | 15th Jan. | do. |
| "SANTHIA" | 8,500 | 28th Jan. | do. |

### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 6th Jan. | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 3rd Feb | |
| "TANDA" | 6,958 | 3rd Mar. | |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 7th Apr. | |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 5th May | |
| "TANDA" | 6,958 | 2nd June. | |

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolamougan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "TAKADA" | 6,949 | 2nd Dec. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka. |
| "SICILIA" | 6,812 | 4th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 26th Dec. 1926. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "HYMETTUS" | 4,703 | 2nd Jan. | Shanghai and Kobe. |
| "SANTHIA" | 8,500 | 7th Jan. | do. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 9th Jan. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "DELTA" | 8,097 | 9th Jan. | Shanghai and Kobe. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 9th Jan. | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |
| "KARMALA" | 9,128 | 23rd Jan. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 6th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,985 | 6th Feb. | Shanghai and Kobe. |
| "TANDA" | 6,958 | 6th Feb. | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |
| "KHIVA" | 9,135 | 20th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "MOREA" | 10,911 | 6th Mar. | do. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 13th Mar. | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 13th Mar. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,155 | 20th Mar. | do. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 2nd Apr. | do. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 10th Apr. | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 16th Apr. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 30th Apr. | do. |
| "TANDA" | 6,958 | 8th May | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 14th May | Shanghai. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 28th May | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe. |
| "KARMALA" | 9,089 | 11th June | do. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 12th June | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. |

*All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.*
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAINING ... ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec., 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... | "CHENAN" | On | 18th Dec., | D.L. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... | "TAMING" | On | 18th Dec., | 10 a.m. |
| ILOILO ... | "PAKHOI" | On | 18th Dec., | Noon |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO... | "SOOCHOW" | On | 19th Dec., | 4 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG ... | "CHINKIANG" | On | 20th Dec., | 11 a.m. |
| HOIHOW & SINGAPORE ... | "KWANGTUNG" | On | 20th Dec., | Noon |
| BANGKOK ... | "KAINGSU" | On | 22nd Dec., | 5 p.m. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI ... | "SINKIANG" | On | 22nd Dec., | 5 p.m. |
| AMOY & SINGAPORE ... | "KWANGCHOW" | On | 23rd Dec., | D.L. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... | "SUIYING" | On | 24th Dec., | Noon |
| AMOY & SINGAPORE ... | "ANKING" | On | 29th Dec., | 5 p.m. |
| HOIHOW & SINGAPORE ... | "KIUNGCHOW" | On | 31st Dec., | Noon |

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

# AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

## "TAIPING"

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage during the first half to January 1926. (date to be advised later)

— FOR —

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [16

# DODWELL & CO., LTD.

## NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... ... ... ... Sails 30th Jan.

## LLOYD TRIESINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

**£66.**

### NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... ... ... ... Sails 9th Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... ... ... ... Sails 9th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... ... ... ... ... Sails 31st Dec.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... ... ... ... ... Sails 31st Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... ... ... ... ... Sails 15th Mar.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMBINGA" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Dec.
" " Colombo 10th Jan.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.
" " Colombo 10th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 1038. Agents. [17

# M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

| Mail Steamers. | | Next Sailings from Marseilles. | Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan. | Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAUL LECAT | ...A ... | — 1925 | — 1925 | 22nd Dec., 1925 |
| AMBOISE ... | ...B ... | — " | — " | 5th Jan., 1926. |
| AMAZONE ... | ...B ... | 20th Nov., " | 23rd Dec., " | 19th Jan., " |
| FONTAINEBLEAU | ...B & A | 4th Dec., " | 6th Jan., 1926 | 3rd Feb., " |
| D'ARTAGNAN | ...A ... | 18th Dec., " | 20th Jan., " | 16th Feb., " |
| ANGKOR ... | ...B ... | 1st Jan., 1926 | 3rd Feb., " | 2nd Mar., " |
| PORTHOS ... | ...A ... | 15th Jan., " | 17th Feb., " | 16th Mar., " |

### RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.....£ 95. 0d. 0d. | B CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.....£ 83. 0s. 0d.
2nd " ... £ 68. 0d. 0d | 2nd " ... £ 60. 0s. 0d

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).
s.s. " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
s.s. "CAPITAINE FAUBE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st December.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pedder Street and Des Vœux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

### INWARD MAILS.

| From | Per | Due |
|---|---|---|
| Japan ... ... ... ... ... | *Haruna Maru* .. | 18th Dec. |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... | *Pres. Taft* ... | 18th Dec. |
| Shanghai and Europe via Siberia ... | *Chinkiang* ... | 19th Dec. |
| Shanghai ... ... ... ... | *Sinkiang* ... ... | 19th Dec. |
| Shanghai & Europe via Siberia | *Yatshing* ... .. | 20th Dec. |
| Europe via Ngapatain Letters and Papers London, 19th Nov.) ... ... | *Takada* ... | 20th Dec. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai... | *Pres. Van Buren* ... | 21st Dec. |
| Australia and Manila ... ... ... | *Changsha* ... | 22nd Dec. |
| Japan ... ... ... ... ... | *Tango Maru* ... | 22nd Dec. |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... | *Pres. McKinley* ... | 22nd Dec. |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... | *Emp. of Canada* ... | 23rd Dec. |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai... | *Pres. Wilson* ... | 24th Dec. |
| U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai ... | *Pres. Jefferson* .. | 26th Dec. |
| Straits ... ... ... ... ... | *Kashima Maru* ... | 28th Dec |

### OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Hoihow and Haiphong ... ... ... | *Taming* .. ... | Friday, 18th, 8.30 A M |
| Iloilo .. ... ... ... ... | *Pakhoi* ... ... | 10.30 A M |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... | *Emp. of Canada* ... | 3.30 P M |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 17th Jan., 1926 | *Haruna Maru* ... | Saturday, 19th, Reg. 8.45 A M; Letters 9.30 A M |
| Sandakan ... ... ... ... | *Mausang* ... .. | 10.30 A M |
| Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via SanFrancisco—due San Francisco, 13th Jan., 1926, & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only) ... ... | *Pres. Taft* ... | Parcels Noon; Reg. 2.45 P M; Letters 3.30 P M |
| Hoihow and *Haiphong ... ... ... | *Mingsang* ... | Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa... ... ... | *Hoian Maru* .. | 9.00 A M |
| Haiphong ... ... ... ... ... | *Kwaisang* ... .. | 9.00 A M |
| Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius E. and S. Africa Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd Jan., 1926 ... ... | *Paul Lecat* ... | Tuesday, 22nd, Reg. 1.45 P M; Letters 2.30 P M |
| Amoy and Foochow ... ... ... ... | *Hai Ching* ... | 2.00 P M |
| Bangkok... ... ... ... ... ... | *Kiangsu* ... ... | 2.30 P M |
| Amoy ... ... ... ... ... ... | *Sinkiang* ... ... | 3.30 P M |
| Amoy ... ... ... ... ... ... | *Kwangchow* ... | 5.00 P M |
| Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd Jan., 1926 ... ... | *Tango Maru* ... | Wednesday, 23rd, Reg. 8.45 A M; Letters 9.30 A M |
| Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 11th Jan. 1926 | *Pres. McKinley* ... | Parcels Noon; Reg. 2.45 P M; Letters 3.30 P M |
| Swatow ... ... ... ... ... | *Sui Yung* ... ... | Thursday, 24th, Parcels Noon; Letters 1.00 P M |
| Straits and Calcutta ... ... ... | *Hsiang* ... ... | Parcels 5.00 P M |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd Jan. 1926 ... ... ... ... | *Kashgar* ... | Reg. 26th, 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M |
| Sandakan ... ... ... ... ... | *Hinsang* ... ... | Saturday, 26th, 9.00 A M |
| Shanghai, & Japan, Honolulu *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO —due San Francisco, 22nd Jan., 1926 & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Sunday, the 27th inst., at noon... ... | *Taiyo Maru* ... | Reg. Noon; Letters Noon |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.


THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

**LONDON SERVICE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "THESEUS" | 29th Dec. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "ANTENOR" | 13th Jan. | Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "DARDANUS" | 26th Jan. | Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "EUMAEUS" | 9th Feb. | Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |

**LIVERPOOL SERVICE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "TITAN" | 19th Dec. | Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow. |
| "BELLEROPHON" | 20th Jan. | Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow. |
| "LAOMEDON" | 1st Feb. | Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow. |

**PACIFIC SERVICE.**
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "PROTESILAUS" | 8th Jan. | Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle. |
| "PHILOCTETES" | 27th Jan. | Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle. |

**NEW YORK SERVICE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "CYCLOPS" | 7th Jan. | Boston, New York & Baltimore |
| "YANGTSZE" | 19th Jan. | Boston, New York & Baltimore |

**PASSENGER SERVICE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "ANTENOR" | 13th Jan. | Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "HECTOR" | 3rd Mar. | Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "SARPEDON" | 7th April | Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "PATROCLUS" | 5th May | Singapore, Marseilles & London. |
| "ANTENOR" | 2nd June | Singapore, Marseilles & London. |

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

**Butterfield & Swire,**

Agents. [18a


## COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 17th, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| On London.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 2/4⅛ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 2/4 5/16 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... | — |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 2/4⅜ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 2/5⅛ |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... ... ... ... | 2/5⅛ |
| On Paris.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | 1,565 |
| Credits, 4 months' sight ... | 1,615 |
| On New York.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | 57⅛ |
| Credits, at 30 days' sight ... | 58⅛ |
| On Bombay.— | |
| Telegraphic Tranfer ... | 155¼ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | |
| On Calcutta.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 155¼ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | |
| On Shanghai.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days sight ... | |
| On Yokohama.—On demand ... ... | 129½ |
| On Manila.—On demand ... ... | 113½ |
| On Singapore.—On demand ... ... | 100½ |
| On Batavia.—On demand ... ... | 140 |
| On Haiphong.—On demand ... ... | nom. |
| On Saigon.—On demand ... ... | nom. |
| On Bangkok.—On demand ... ... | 79½ |
| Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ... | 32.27 |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ... | — |
| Bar Silver, per oz. ... ... ... | 31 9/16 |


**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital .....$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up .....$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling .....£4,500,000
Silver .....$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$20,000,000

*Court of Directors:*

J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital .....£3,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor.£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

**BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.**

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital.....Frs. 20,000,000
Reserves.....Frs. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital ...Frs. 50,000,000

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris | Lyons | Marseilles |
| Saigon | Haiphong | Hanoi |
| Peking | Shanghai | Tientsin |
| Canton | Hongkong | |

Bankers:
France: Société Generale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital .....£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital .....£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital .....£1,050,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,300,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Galle | Kuala Lumpur | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Hongkong | Madras | Shanghai |
| Bombay | Howrah | New York | Simla |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang | Singapore |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Kota Bharu | (Mauritius) | |

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

**BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.**

Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 73,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund .....Frs. 59,667,233.54

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Pondicherry |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Saigon |
| Canton | Mengtsz | Shanghai |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Singapore |
| Fort Bayard | Papeete | Tientsin |
| Haiphong | Peking | Tourane |
| Hankow | Pnom-Penh | Yunnanfou |

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.**
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... ...Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shinchiku, Paichu, Tainan Pakao, Tamsui, Toyen, Ako, Pinan.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others: Hongkong Singapore Soerabaya Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI.
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27

**THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.**

Head Office: Hongkong.

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital .....£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital .....£1,076,580
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $700,000
Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
Current Accounts
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
Savings
4% per annum.
Deposits
for 12 months 5% per annum.
for 6 ,, 4% ,, ,,
for 3 ,, 3% ,, ,,
on demand 2% ,, ,,
Branches:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.
London Bankers:
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
37] Chief Manager.

**THE BANK OF CHINA.**
中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital .....$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... 18,278,800.00
Reserve Fund ..... 9,629,425.24

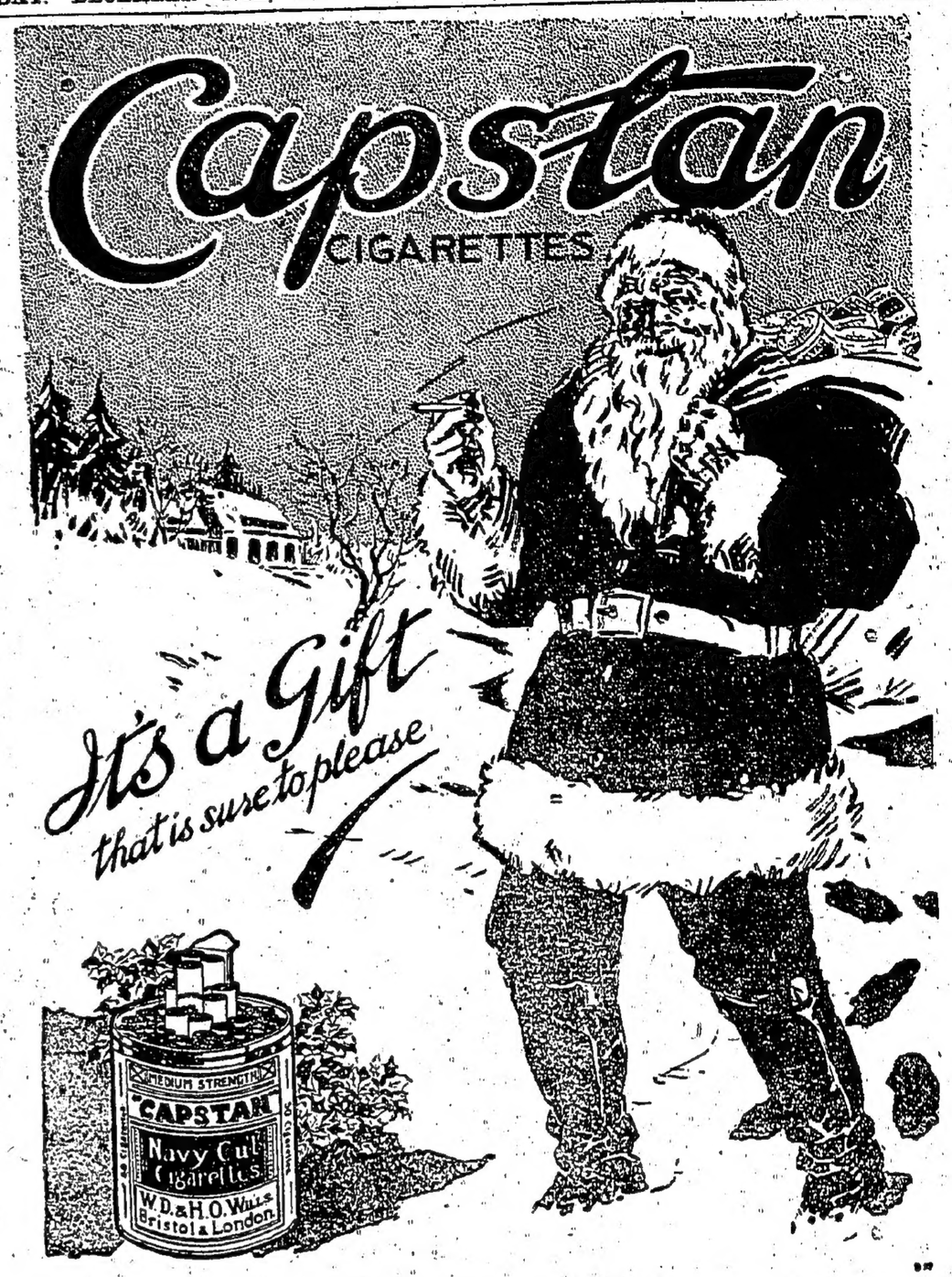
Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38

**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.**
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | Guilders | 150,000,000 (£12,500,000) |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, | 80,000,000 (£6,666,670) |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 20,536,861 (£1,711,405) |
| Special Reserves | ,, | 22,660,000 (£1,888,330) |

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
Branches:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
34] Agent.



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